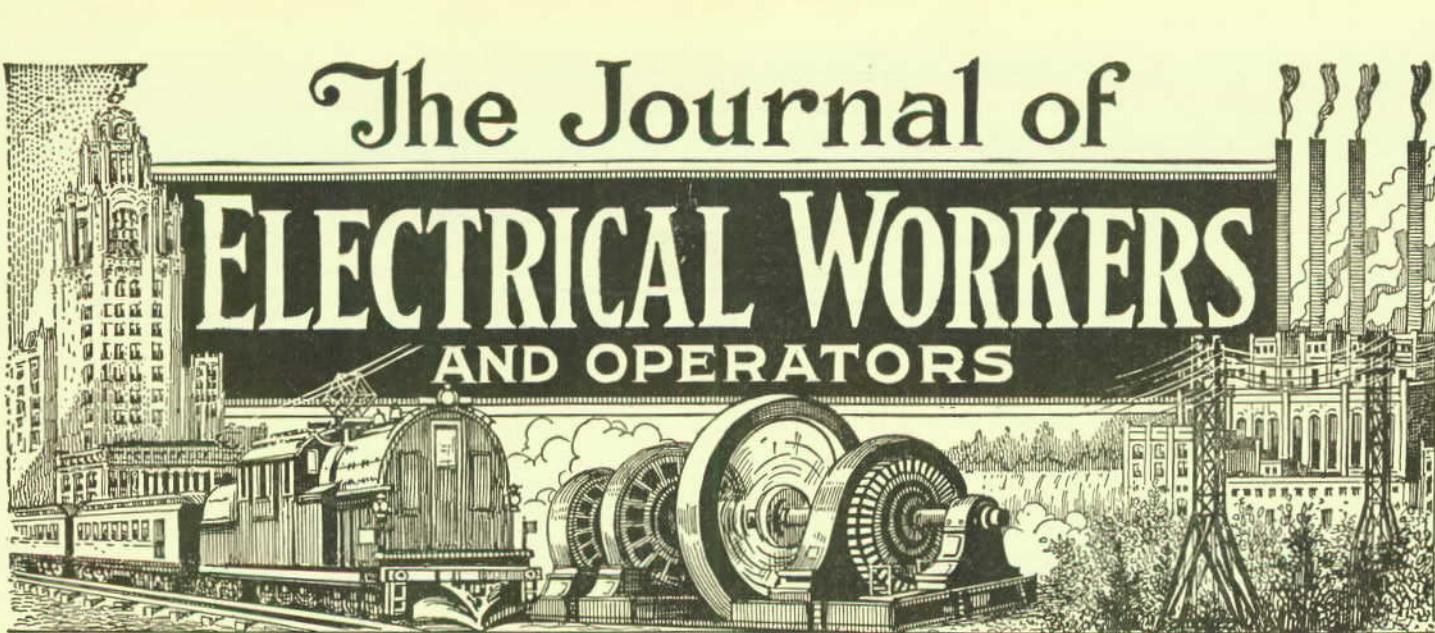


The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

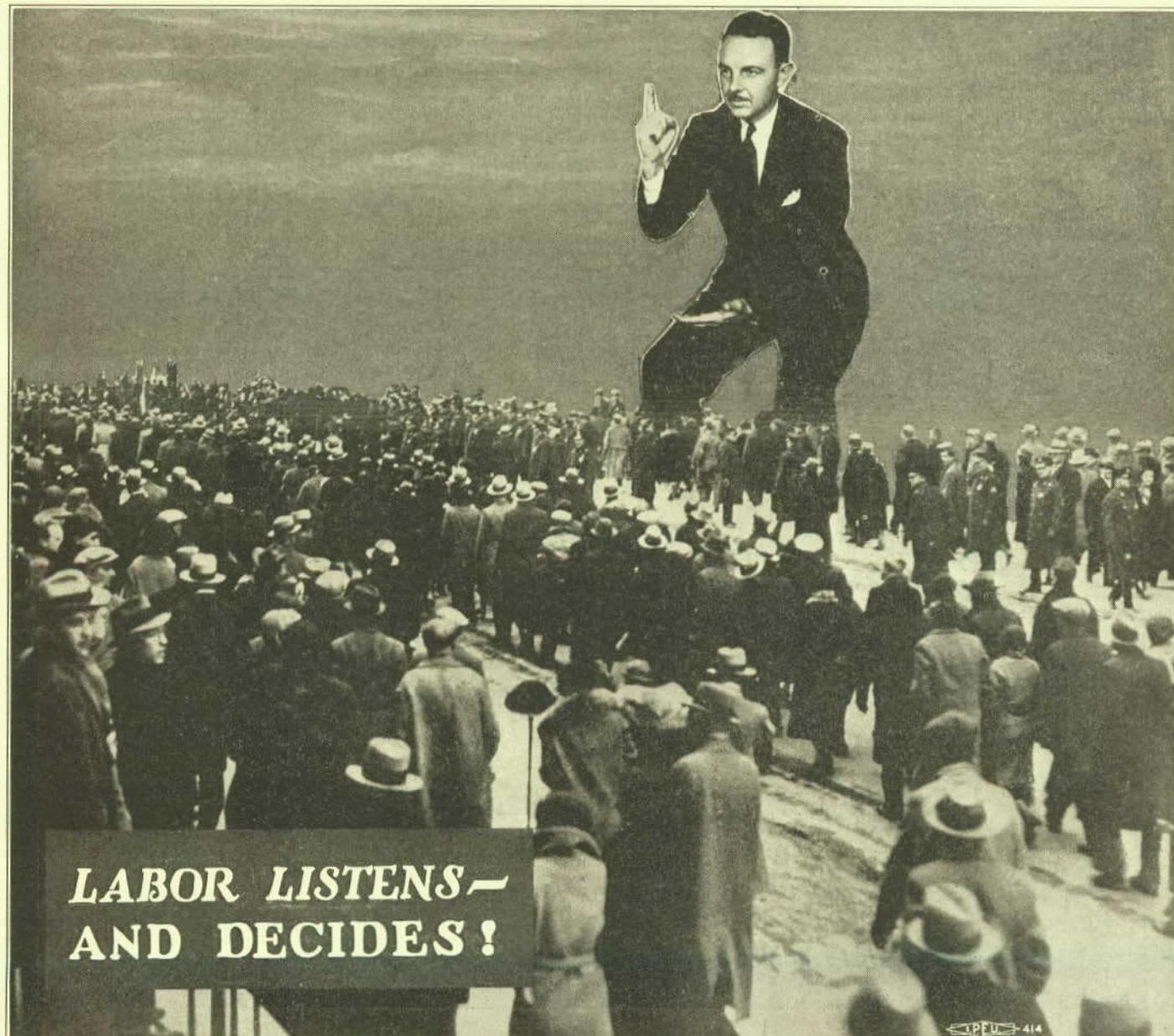


RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXV

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1936

NO. 10



The Lapsed Policy Convention



¶ I am a little lapsed policy. My little lady's daddy took me out so that she could go to college when she grows up, because I would pay the bills. But other things came up, and he stopped saving my way, and when he didn't pay any more for me, the company said I was no good to any one any longer. So my little lady may never get to college after all.

• • • •

¶ I am a big lapsed policy. My master said that I was to be the family pay-check after he stopped getting one from his company where he works. I had a nice extra benefit which would last until the children grew up, and I didn't cost very much either, but he said I was a nuisance and he wouldn't bother to pay any more for me. So here I am, no good to any one, when I started out to be the "family help-meet" if he should leave us. So now my master has to live forever so his family will have a pay-check.

• • • •

¶ I am only an ordinary lapsed policy, but every one was so proud of me when I was strong and well. They knew that when the time came, I would "do my stuff", pay the bills and carry the family along for a while. But now I'm like the "forgotten man". Nobody pays any attention to me and nobody pays money for me any more to keep me alive; and if I am not alive I can never do all the things they expected of me. "Insurance money" was my name, but now I'm just another lapsed policy.

• • • •

¶ And so they continued, all the lapsed policies, telling why they became policies in the first place, and how the persons they were supposed to help could not depend on them any longer because some one who meant to pay had lost his vision of what the policies could and would do if kept alive.

• • • •

¶ Have you a little lapsed policy in your home?

¶ If so, restore your own vision of what it would mean to you and yours now or in the future, and then see if you can make it come alive again.

Union Cooperative Insurance Association

(A legal reserve life insurance company)

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

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Magazine Chat

The extent to which public interest has been aroused in the question of public ownership is exemplified by the fact that the high schools of America are engaging in debate on the subject of "Should all electric utilities be governmentally owned and operated?"

Inquiries have flown into this office on the question from every part of the United States. We call attention of high school debating teams to a book which no doubt has become very familiar, called "Electric Utilities, the 10th Annual Debate Handbook." This deals with the very subject upon which the debate is being carried on. It is edited by Bower Aly, University of Missouri.

Electrical workers will also be interested in this handbook because it contains extensive information on the subject they are facing every day. It is not a shallow job. The book goes to authorities on both sides of the question including representatives of the Edison Electric Institute and representatives of the National Popular Government League and the Public Ownership League of America. The chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority has his say as does the president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation.

The handbook is equipped with a good bibliography in which the Electrical Workers Journal is included.

Sometimes our correspondents scoop the world. A case in point is the short letter this month from Local Union No. 349, Miami, Fla. This letter makes an announcement that a new labor radio station is being established in that Southern city. It is to be called the "Voice of Labor" and it will become a companion station to WCFL, the successful Chicago venture.

This Journal has repeatedly pointed out the wisdom of local union movements establishing radio stations in their communities.

**THEY WILL TELL THEIR GRANDCHILDREN ABOUT IT**

This crew of electrical workers, members of L. U. No. 26, Washington, D. C., made the wiring changeover at the White House. The contractor was Howard P. Foley Company, Inc. The photograph is by courtesy of Stephen T. Early, secretary to the President.
(For names of lucky wiremen, see page 427.)





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Money Does Not Talk So Loud This Year

LABOR unionists are hard to fool. They live too much in the thick of turbulent struggle. They know a four-flusher when they see one. If unionists are cynical about men's motives, experience has so ordered; and if they do not accept what the copybooks say as the whole truth, it is because they know there are gaping chasms between profession and practice, desires and execution, dreams and fulfillment.

Unionists are not kidded by campaign slogans, nor do they view voters as white knights of virtue marching up to the polls in a frenzy of civic passion to vote for God and country. They know votes can be bought, have been bought, and will be bought.

Labor unionists know that big money has been used in the past—tens of millions of dollars—to swing elections, and they know that big money is being offered today—hundreds of millions of dollars—to try to swing the 1936 election.

They know that smart talkers are moving about with ten, twenty and even fifty dollar bills, seeking to get workers to change their minds. They know this, and they are laughing in their sleeves.

Money does not talk so loud this year. That is the good news that may be trumpeted forth to the length and breadth of this great land. Money does not talk so loud this year.

And we'll tell you why.

The reason is that there is not enough cash in this rich land to pay workers to vote against their self-interest. In ordinary election years, when issues are not sharpened, a worker might feel that to buy baby a pair of shoes was more important than to have Mr. So-and-So as president. This year he does not. He knows that the crisis in public affairs in 1936 is the greatest since 1860, and that what he does now will echo down the years to bless or plague him. What is a paltry campaign purse to vital questions of good wages, shorter hours, freedom of association, collective bargaining, fair distribution of income, free speech and free assembly?

Copybook motives have suddenly come to life. "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party" suddenly means—not a practice line for pretty stenographers—but a sonorous call to civic duty. Now

is the time for workers to go to the polls and vote for their wives and children: now is the time for workers to go to the polls and vote for the future. Now is the time for workers to be free men.

What are a few extra dollars compared with an historic decision such as this?

From time to time the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has told its readers what the issue really was before the American people in this generation. It has many aspects—but it is just one Who is going to pay for the last war—the men who have, or the workers? In the last analysis there is no other issue.

The public debt incurred during the World War reached billions. In 1920, the public debt was 24 billions. In 1928 it was 17 billions. Compared with this colossal sum, all that has been spent since is trifling.

In the past, when wars were fought, the masses paid for them. Now it appears that the masses can not pay for the World War, without being changed into slaves and paupers. Nevertheless the bankers, the blind industrialists, these mad lawyers, and these puppet politicians are willing to pauperize the whole population in order to save their own skins—that is, if the workers let them.

The persons who profited by war should pay for war. They should be forced to disgorge some of their profits. They should be put in their places, and a new and better order of society permanently seated, under which the masses may have more security, more dignity, and more hope.

This explanation is not fantastic. It represents the long view. If this were not true why should munitions makers be interested in campaign chests? It represents the real issue underlying the 1936 campaign. What profits a voter if he fritters away his vote for a fancied immediate return, only to find five times that sum filched away from him by the same crowd, through sneaking national policies?

The issue of 1936 is the old issue; the masses against privilege. It is a sharpened issue. A million lies will be told between now and November 3, but if workers hold fast to this: Who is going to pay the debt incurred by war—they can not, will not go wrong.

Money does not talk so loud this year, though there is more of it. Gold can't always outshine truth.

President Must Look Beyond Today

WHAT does the President of the United States think about? As directing head of a great nation—the greatest business of the world—does he concern himself with details or with larger questions of policy?

Anyone reading the speeches of Franklin Delano Roosevelt during the last four years will be aware that the President of the United States has concerned himself largely with the long-range objectives of the American people.

First, he does not concern himself merely with problems of today and tomorrow, but with policies reaching far into the future.

Second, he must think in terms of the whole country.

Third, he must somehow make contact with the common people.

Gerald W. Johnson, writing in the Baltimore Sun, declares that President Roosevelt has done more than possibly any recent President to bring government in contact with reality.

It is likely that three or four speeches of the President this year will go down in history as among the greatest uttered by any United States President. We refer to the acceptance speech at Philadelphia, the speech on international relations at Chautauqua, the speech on power development before the World Power Conference, and the little known address made before the Stone Mountain Memorial at South Dakota.

The speech at Philadelphia made as good a review of our national development in short compass as has been our lot to see. The terse words of the President at Philadelphia in their directness and simplicity rank with the best in American public life. The President reviews the history of the American Revolution and then he declares:

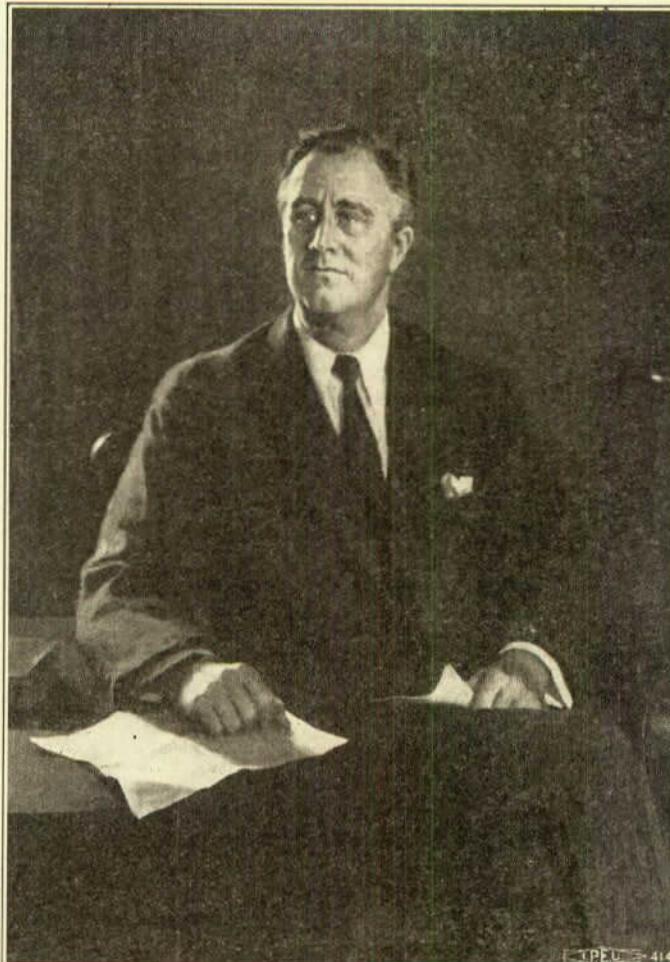
Age of Machinery Described

"Since that struggle, however, man's inventive genius released new forces in our land which re-ordered the lives of our people. The age of machinery, of railroads, of steam and electricity; the telegraph and the radio; mass production, mass distribution—all of these combined to bring forward a new civilization and with it a new problem for those who would remain free.

"For out of this modern civilization economic royalists carved new dynasties. New kingdoms were built upon concentration of control over material things.

**Four-year term is only an hour
in the life of a great nation. F. D.
Roosevelt capable of long view.
Has qualities of lasting greatness.**

Through new uses of corporations, banks and securities, new machinery of industry and agriculture, of labor and capital—all undreamed of by the fathers, the whole structure of modern life was impressed into this royal service.



Gentlemen, we give you the President of the United States.

"There was no place among this royalty for our many thousands of small business men and merchants who sought to make a worthy use of the American system of initiative and profit. They were no more free than the worker or the farmer. Even honest and progressive-minded men of wealth, aware of their obligation to their generation, could never know just where they fitted into this dynastic scheme of things.

"It was natural and perhaps human that the privileged princes of these new economic dynasties, thirsting for power, reached out for control over government itself. They created a new despotism and

wrapped it in the robes of legal sanction. In its service, new mercenaries sought to regiment the people, their labor and their properties. And as a result the average man once more confronts the problem that faced the Minute Man.

"The hours men and women worked, the wages they received, the conditions of their labor—these had passed beyond the control of the people, and were imposed by this new industrial dictatorship. The savings of the average family, the capital of the small business man, the investments set aside for old age—other people's money—these were tools which the new economic royalty used to dig itself in.

"Those who tilled the soil no longer reaped the rewards which were their right. The small measure of their gains was decreed by men in distant cities.

"Throughout the nation, opportunity was limited by monopoly. Individual initiative was crushed in the cogs of a great machine. The field open for free business was more and more restricted. Private enterprise became too private. It became privileged enterprise, not free enterprise.

"An old English judge once said: 'Necessitous men are not free men.' Liberty requires opportunity to make a living—a living decent according to the standard of the time, a living which gives man not only enough to live by, but something to live for.

Economic Inequality Exists

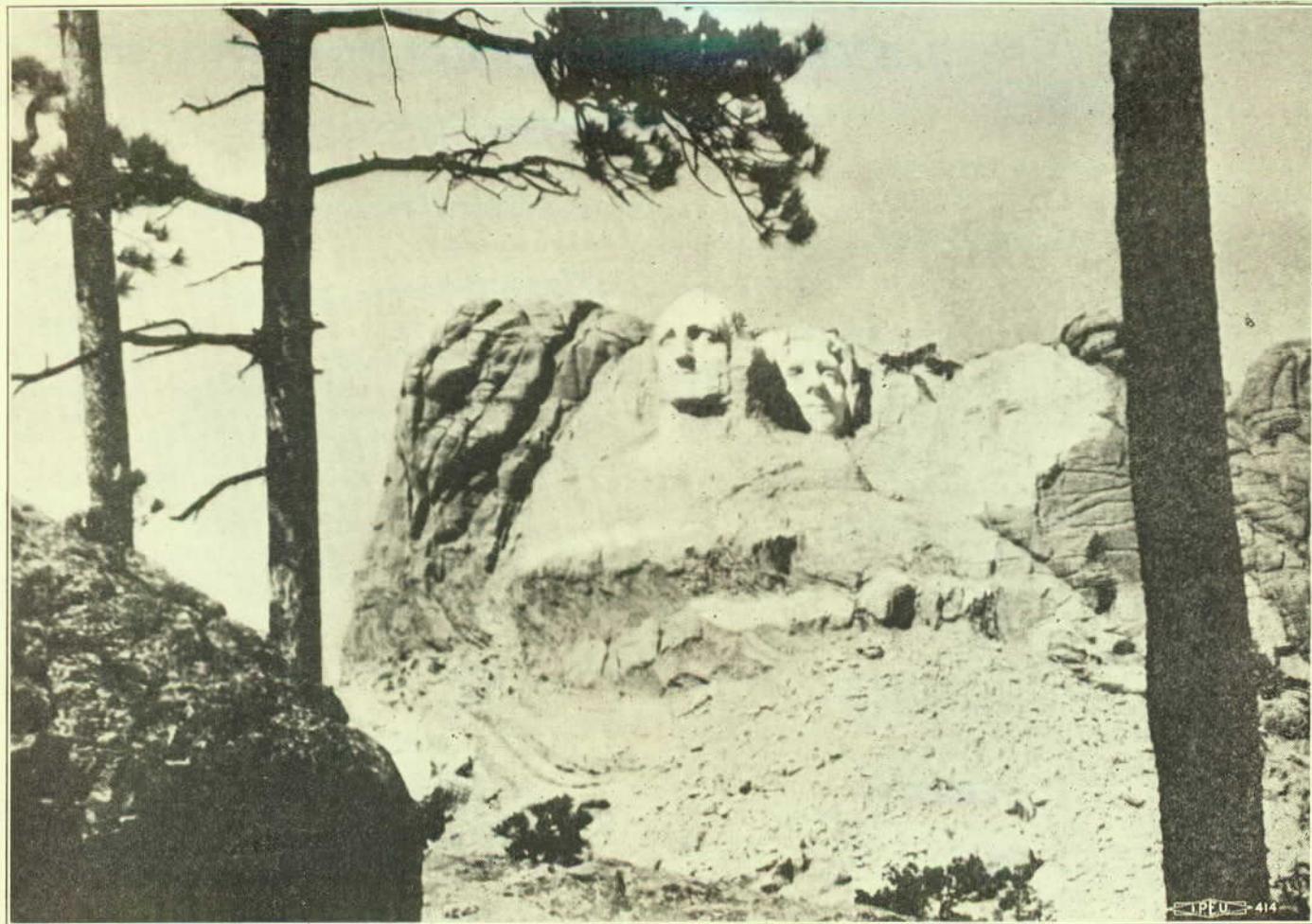
"For too many of us the political equality we once had won was meaningless in the face of economic inequality. A small group had concentrated into their own hands an almost complete control over other people's property, other people's money, other people's labor—other people's lives. For too many of us life was no longer free; liberty no longer real; men could no longer follow the pursuit of

happiness.

"Against economic tyranny such as this the citizen could only appeal to the organized power of government. The collapse of 1929 showed up the despotism for what it was. The election of 1932 was the people's mandate to end it. Under that mandate it is being ended.

"The royalists of the economic order have conceded that political freedom was the business of the government, but they have maintained that economic slavery was nobody's business. They granted that the government could protect the citizen in his right to vote but they de-

(Continued on page 443)



Wide World Photo.

10,000 YEARS FROM NOW

President Roosevelt's Informal Address at Mount Rushmore National Memorial

On many occasions, when a new project is presented to you on paper and then, later on you see the accomplishment, you are disappointed, but it is just the opposite of that in what we are looking at now. I had seen photographs, I had seen the drawings and I had talked with those who are responsible for this great work, and yet I have had no conception until about 10 minutes ago, not only of its magnitude, but of its permanent beauty and of its permanent importance.

* * *

Mr. Borglum has well said that this can be a monument and an inspiration for the continuance of the democratic-republican form of government, not only in our own beloved country, but, we hope, throughout the world.

* * *

This is the second dedication. There will be others by other Presidents in other years. When we get through, there will be something for the American people that will last through not just generations but for thousands and thousands of years, and I think that we can perhaps meditate a little on those Americans 10,000 years from now, when the weathering on the faces of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln shall

have proceeded to perhaps a depth of a tenth of an inch—meditate and wonder what our descendants, and I think they will still be here, will think about us.

* * *

Let us hope that at least they will give us the benefit of the doubt—that they will believe we have honestly striven every day and generation to preserve for our descendants a decent land to live in and a decent form of government to operate under.

* * *

I am very glad to have come here today informally. It is right and proper that I should have come informally, because we do not want formalities where nature is concerned.

* * *

What we have done so far exemplifies what I have been talking about in the last few days—co-operation with nature and not fighting with nature.

* * *

I am happy to congratulate all of you not only on what we see today but on what is going to happen in the future at Mount Rushmore.

Public vs. Private Power: World Issue

IN the month that has elapsed since the turbulent sessions of the Third World Power Conference closed, there has been a good deal of excited comment as to the issues as between public and private ownership, which were raised in this sedate body.

The World Power Conference is conceived as a world congress of power technicians. This year the conference brought 3,000 technicians from more than 50 nations to the United States. In the past, in sessions in Europe, so-called controversial subjects have not been allowed to enter the domain of high engineering cultism. However, the Washington session differed from the previous and visitors at the closing session had the vivid memory of stormy words in which representatives of the bankers glared across the auditorium at highpriests of public ownership; heard the same high priests charge in no uncertain terms misrepresentation of data by representatives of bankers; and recall that this same session was punctuated by hisses from partisans of both sides.

Thus a new era was opened in the rarified realm of the electrical technical world. The representative banker was Mr. Floyd Carlisle of the House of Morgan, said to be the moving genius behind the Edison Electric Institute. He was confronted by E. F. Scattergood of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light. Other public ownership spokesmen were represented at this conference. Probably for the first time in the history of the world power organization the issue was clearly defined and representatives of other nations took part in the controversy.

The constitutionality of such government projects as the Tennessee Valley project entered the fray. The holding companies came in for their share of the honors.

So important is this worldwide question of policy the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL gives extended summaries of some of the most important papers.

Summary of paper by Floyd L. Carlisle on National Power and Resources Policies. Floyd Carlisle is chairman of the boards of Consolidated Company of New York, Inc., and Niagara Hudson Power Corporation.

To discuss the national power and resources policy of the United States narrows at once to the merits of government ownership and operation, and private ownership and operation. The privately owned companies do 94 per cent of all of the electrical business in the United States. Per customer kilowatt-hour sales by all utilities for all purposes exceed those of other countries except Norway and Switzerland where the energy is generated from very cheap hydroelectric sources. However, customer sales comparable to these two countries exist in certain sections of the United States,

Washington still echoing with controversy in sedate World Power Conference. Issue clearly drawn. Holding companies involved.

such as the Pacific Northwest and the Niagara frontier.

The municipal power operations of the United States, taking into consideration taxes, charge higher average rates than the private companies. Los Angeles is the largest city having municipal operation. Its average use is below the national average; its residence rates are generally higher than the cities of Washington, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and St. Louis. It has been enormously subsidized. The Niagara-Hudson System, with taxes adjusted, has rates as low as the Hydro of Ontario, and its western division has rates considerably under the Canadian rates.

The private power companies are one of the largest groups of taxpayers in the United States. Municipal operations pay practically no taxes. The individuals and corporations owning the bonds and stocks of the private utilities are furthermore taxed at rates rising to as much as 75 per cent of the income. The municipal bonds sold to finance municipal power ventures are largely purchased by the very rich and are completely tax-exempt, paying the government nothing.

During the depression loans were made by the federal government on a colossal scale to railroads, banks, insurance companies, manufacturing industries, and to agriculture. Private utilities received nothing. The municipal operations were exempt from the 3 per cent energy tax, and were the recipients of loans at low rates of interest and of gifts amounting to as much as 45 per cent of the cost of additions to plant.

The Tennessee Valley Authority is the first attempt by the federal government to go directly into the power business. Without creating a similar authority, huge developments are being made upon the Columbia River and elsewhere. The creation of this huge amount of power is sought to be justified upon the ground that it is merely incidental to navigation and flood control, and that a very large proportion of the cost is to be borne by the federal government on the basis of benefits to navigation and flood control. This is for the purpose of cheapening the cost of the power. Possible revenue from navigation and flood control is negligible. The private companies have ample generating and distribution resources to serve all present demands and the ability to expand to meet all future demands.

It is most decidedly in the public interest to preserve the financial sound-

ness of the private power companies. The power from the government ventures should be sold and distributed by the private companies and municipal systems now in existence, under contracts giving to the consumers the benefits of any cheaper cost of generation. This can be done under contracts that will protect the public interest.

Summary of a portion of the paper by E. F. Scattergood on Publicly Owned Electrical and Gas Utilities. He is chief engineer of the Bureau of Power and Light, City of Los Angeles.

Methods of comparison of rates between private and municipal utilities are described and careful comparisons made of residential lighting, commercial lighting, industrial power, and gas rates. The benefits of public ownership of these utilities are summarized as follows:

Municipal residential bills generally average 13 to 23 per cent lower.

Municipal commercial lighting bills generally average 13 to 25 per cent lower.

Industrial power bills generally average 15 to 26 per cent lower.

Gas rates show a similar saving, ranging from 10 to 35 per cent lower.

The paper reviews the situation as to accomplishment in service and rates, progress and benefits. It discusses the effect of legal restriction and opposition, fair competition, lower rates in lieu of taxes, constructive cooperation and accounting, the incentive of community service and the blazing of the trail toward human betterment that has been laboriously started by this movement and been given new impetus in the last few years.

Summary of the paper on Distribution of Electrical Energy by J. D. Ross, member of the Securities Exchange Commission and former general manager of the Seattle Department of Light and Power.

The residential customer, whether consciously or unconsciously, budgets his light and power bill. For this reason the average annual bill in the various cities is about the same whether he pays 10 cents per kwh or 1 cent per kwh.

The nation-wide average price for electricity in the home is 5.42 cents per kwh. The state of Washington has the lowest average rate in the country, namely, 2.7 cents per kwh, and the highest annual average use per customer, namely, 1,104 kwh. Louisiana has the highest average rate, 8 cents, with an average annual consumption of 471 kwh. The lowest average annual bill is in Michigan, \$27.89; the highest is in Florida, \$45.32. Thirty-seven of the 48 states have annual bills ranging from \$30 to \$40.

The distribution portion of residential service cost is by far the greatest. It often costs eight to 10 times as much to transmit and distribute power from

the generating plant to the home as it does to generate it. Generation and transmission have been carefully studied and high efficiency has been reached, but distribution is still largely a profound mystery as far as costs and efficiency are concerned.

Since the homeowner budgets his bill, lowering the rate stimulates the use of electricity, though it has only a small effect on raising the bill. On the other hand, the merchandising of new apparatus, or the use of electricity where something else was used before, will stimulate use; and it will also raise the budget to a considerable degree, because the customer prefers to use the new facilities instead of the old. There is insufficient data to determine the increase in the construction and operating costs of distribution as the use per customer is increased. The load factor increases slowly as the use per customer increases, but by no means in proportion to the increase.

The over-all efficiency of distribution lines in the cities is rated at about 80 per cent, but present-day apparatus and methods can easily improve this to 88 or 89 per cent. Electricity in the home touches the life of every citizen. About 80 per cent of the customers on an average power system are residential customers. The business customer is usually also a residential customer.

The stimulation of the use of light and power in the factory and the office is more difficult to accomplish and comes largely through expansion of business, or utility campaigns for better light for better sight.

The various classes of an electric utility's business, such as residential service, street lighting, commercial lighting, power and railway power, should all be carried as separate divisions in the accounting records of its light and power business. In this way, the cost of each class of service will be known; and there will be no danger of one class of customers unknowingly paying the bills of another class. If it should be the purpose to favor one class of business, the effect of so favoring it will then be definitely known. Not until this is done can it be known what constitutes proper rate schedules for each class of business. With proper accounting, the costs arrived at for each class of service will be the same as though that class were the only one furnished.

The influence of municipal plants is very much more effective, in the reduc-



Mighty dams impound mighty waters. Mighty waters turn turbines.

tion of rates for light and power, than in state regulation. Where municipal plants are in competition with private plants, repeated reductions of rates have been made, in spite of the fact that two distribution systems cost twice as much as one; and, also, that of every \$3 taken in by the two concerns, there is \$1 lost through competition and duplication. This dollar, if applied to the interest and retirement of the private company's property, would allow any city to take over its competitor and pay it a fair price for its property. The city could then very soon cut its rates in two, after paying all fixed and operating costs and normal taxes on the combined plant.

In some localities, such as California, the finer and less expensive water powers have been developed; and steam plants, using natural gas for fuel, have become rivals of the inferior power sites still available to the operating companies. The principal reason for this is that a private company is not required, under state regulation, to pay off its bonds. A municipal plant, on the other hand, favors water power, because the municipality pays off its bonds; and, thus, when the fixed charges against its hydro plant have finally vanished, the municipality will escape the heavy fuel charges which a steam plant would have had to bear, and will be in a position to generate electricity at a fraction of the cost of steam-generated energy.

Summary of the paper by Robert E. Healy on Holding Companies. Judge Healy was special investigator appointed by President Coolidge in the study of holding companies.

This paper deals with the nature of private electric and gas-utility companies and the influence exerted by holding companies upon their organization, growth, and operations. The development of these companies is outlined by decades, and the main characteristics of each

period are indicated. Since the story of the private electric and gas utilities has been inextricably involved with the story of the holding company, there is an extended discussion certain of the practices which marked the growth and development of some of the principal systems. This includes many illustrations of the financial and accounting practices of holding companies, taken from the reports of the Federal Trade Commission in its investigation of utility corporations. Attention is given to the effect of legal concepts on the status of operating and holding companies and on their corporate and financial policies.

To illustrate the concentration of ownership and control of private electric and gas utilities, there is a brief description of some of the largest holding-company systems. The practice of "pyramiding" control of operating companies through a series of subholding companies, which was an important method of controlling large aggregations of capital with a surprisingly small investment, is discussed at some length. There is also a discussion of the significance of this and other practices which have enveloped an unusually stable industry with a cloud of uncertainty and speculation.

There is a brief treatment of the service and construction contracts, under which many holding companies, directly or indirectly, received lucrative fees from their operating subsidiaries, a practice which aroused wide-spread criticism because the contracts were not the result of arm's length bargaining. The difficulties that face the utility commissions of the various states in regulating these intercorporate relations are pointed out, and the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, which is intended to supplement state regulation in this and other respects, is briefly described.

One of the conclusions of the paper is that while the development of the electrical industry in America constitutes a great engineering achievement, the financial and corporate structures of some of the systems stand in striking contrast to their physical structures. It is also pointed out that it would have been far better for the investor, the consumer, and the industry itself, if security issues had been based on cost and not on valuations or appraisals. Finally, the writer concludes that the future of the private utility company depends to a great degree on whether a fair and easily workable method of rate regulation can be developed and upon the industry's success in completely freeing itself from the financial manipulator.

(Continued on page 448)

Boy's Welfare Bill Less Than Soda Money

By GEORGE E. CHAMBERLIN

Editor's Note: So much has been written and said concerning government spending, it is well that an engineer has made a simple arithmetical analysis of the whole question. Mr. Chamberlin has given the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL permission to publish his inquiry in full.

A CRITIC recently stated that debt commitments of the Treasury are \$38½ billion dollars. He estimated each person's share at \$260, as compared with \$130 in 1930, and \$168 in March, 1933 (about \$92 increase under the New Deal). He concludes that a boy born this year "will still be contributing in his thirty-fifth year to pay off the amazing accumulation of debt so far incurred during the depression." The critic warns that "the average man in the street will become dizzy" if he investigates further such "incomprehensible figures."

As an "average man," who is also the dutiful father of a son born during 1935, I determined to find out just how much the boy must pay. Without any serious ill effects (and using statistics as quoted by the critic, which are much too high) I found that 35 payments of \$4.27 will pay off the boy's share of the gross debt incurred under the New Deal (including 3 per cent compound interest). Using the critic's figure of \$8,836,000 as the daily debt increase, I find that government has been running my boy into debt at the ruinous rate of 6 cents per day to fight a condition far more serious to the average man than the World War.

Incidentally, I find that an older son born in 1919 was burdened at birth with a war debt of \$255. That debt was only \$5 less than at present, and it worried neither the boy, his parents, nor the country as a whole. By 1930 it was reduced to about \$130. Thirty-five annual payments of about \$12 will liquidate the boy's share of the entire existing gross debt; namely, \$260 (half war cost and half depression). Nine dollars and sixty-two cents will liquidate the actual net total debt. If he lived in England his share of the nation's debt would be about \$717 and in France \$524.

At this point in my computations I heard Mr. Knox state that our national debt is over 34 billion dollars (\$260 per capita) and that \$110 of this amount has been added under the "New Deal." I do wish that Mr. Knox and other critics would get together, as I experi-

Engineer presents figures on question of taxes in relation to national spending, and future generation. Mere trifles compared with results.

enced the first dizziness in trying to check and reconcile their statements with census data and official treasury statements.

Decreases Also Recorded

I find that they are both wrong in that they did not credit against the outstanding gross debt such items as cash on hand, the two billion dollar stabilization fund, recoverable loans, etc. A fair credit for such items reduces the actual debt to about 27 billion dollars (\$207 per capita), so that the actual debt increase under the New Deal is about seven and one-half billion dollars, or about \$57 per capita. This debt increase was accompanied by a decrease of interest from 3.42 per cent to 2.57 per cent, so that the cost of interest *per capita* is actually less on the 1936 debt than in 1933. Hence, it appears that the actual cost of expenditures under the New Deal is about \$57 per capita instead of \$110.

A \$57 debt at 3 per cent interest is liquidated by 35 annual payments of \$2.65, so that *my boys will pay less than one cent per day to settle their share of the actual debt increase* under the New Deal. One and one-fifth cents per day will settle the gross debt increase and 2½¢ per day will pay off the entire existing debt, including the World War cost. Mr. Waltman and Mr. Knox may consider this an "amazing and stupendous burden" but neither the boys nor their father can become greatly excited over a burden which costs about as much as their newspaper.

The older boy has seen the results of his investment since 1932 when his father's business dropped to less than 15 per cent of normal. With other employment lacking there was serious danger that his family and millions of others would not eat unless and until an able and courageous President caused the government to intervene.

Insurance Against Violence

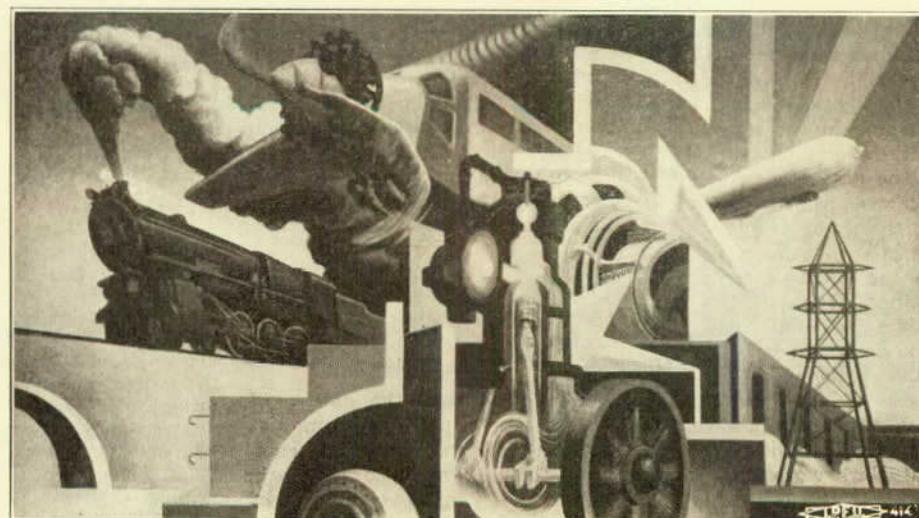
In a few years I shall explain to the younger son that he is paying \$2.65 a year for extremely cheap insurance against violence and for an investment which by 1936 had raised the per capita annual income at least \$160 and property values at least 100 billion dollars (\$800 per capita). I shall show him the downward sweep of the business curve from 1929 to 1932, which sickened his father as it progressively obliterated his credit and investments (?), his job, savings and insurance, his home, and his future prospects.

I shall tell him how national income fell from 81 billion to 39 billion dollars (\$316 per capita) so that the country during 1932 had to spend 9½ billion dollars more than its income in order to exist. And what an existence! Insecurity and worry compounded daily, hungry people, foreclosures, lay-offs, fantastically low and declining wages which seemed to have no bottom, and a price level so ruinously low as to threaten universal bankruptcy.

During this period farmers burned corn for fuel or received 10 cents per bushel at the elevator. The writer purchased the finest pork roast at 8 cents per pound retail in New York City and predicted that he would never find reemployment as an engineer until the price had doubled.

The boy need not attain much age or wisdom to understand that the people (whether farmers or engineers or otherwise) cannot purchase needed goods

without money (income) and that 1932 income limited their purchases, and hence the production of goods, to much less than half of productive capacity. It will be obvious to him that no business can long operate at half capacity and that to survive it must reduce costs or increase sales. In 1932 neither business nor government could improve the situation by further cost reductions. The 1932 income was too low



A great nation can do unlimited things if these are done by co-operation of all the people.

(Cont. on page 445)

Senators Also Are to Be Elected

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS, the best loved member of Congress, heads the list of labor endorseees of 1936. Another veteran in the Senate—William E. Borah, Idaho—is also among labor's endorsements. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia is another seasoned legislator in whom labor has confidence.

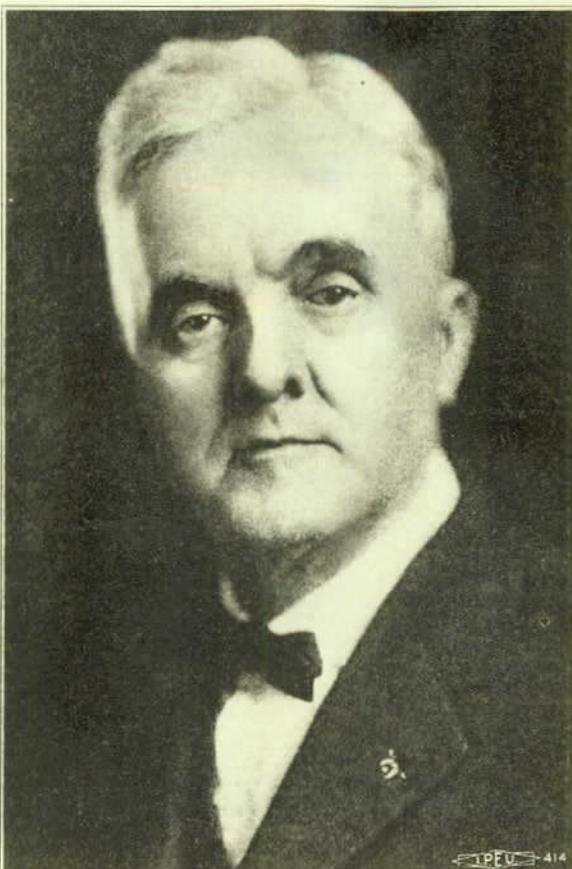
Presidential years often tend to obscure the Congressional conflicts, and this year is no exception. But labor through its legislative representatives has determined that there shall be no lessening of morale all along the line and that men who have consistently supported labor measures in the Senate shall receive full support of the labor vote, and new men coming on who have shown by their records in other fields that they deserve aid shall also receive this aid. For instance, there is James E. Murray, of Montana, who has received the endorsement of the labor groups, and Ernest Lundein, of Minnesota, the Farmer-Labor candidate for the Senate.

In presidential years the pull of the President's personality and record often raises up candidates who at times have been in the Tory class to such stature that they, too, receive labor's endorsement. During the last Congress, much legislation was put into effect and this legislation had the leadership of President Roosevelt. Many old timers in Congress who have failed to vote liberal would vote liberal under President Roosevelt's guidance. On the strength of their record, therefore, they are receiving labor's endorsement.

The following is the list of Senators whom the International Broth-

Labor in campaign to see that Congress remains liberal.

erhood of Electrical Workers have endorsed through its vice president, C. J. McGlogan, who sits on the Railway Labor Executives' Association meetings:



SENATOR NORRIS

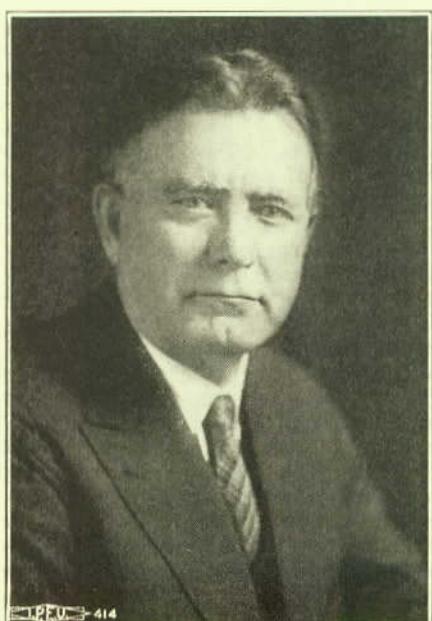
Texas—Morris Sheppard	Democrat
South Carolina—James F. Byrnes	Democrat
Tennessee—Nathan L. Bachman	Democrat
Florida—Claude Pepper	Democrat
Georgia—Richard B. Russell, Jr.	Democrat
Oklahoma—Josh Lee	Democrat

To show the appeal of the great liberal leader, George W. Norris, to the general public, we call attention to an article in Harper's Magazine for October, 1936, "A Politician Unafraid," by Richard L. Neuberger:

"George W. Norris is ending his career—a career which began amidst the poverty of 80 acres of stumps in Sandusky County of Ohio—in an era of unrivaled political demagoguery. It has become expedient for the ambitious statesman to demand governmental economy in one breath and twenty-four-billion-dollar old-age pension programs in the next, to espouse a balanced budget and cash payment of the bonus, to praise the civil service while constructing a mammoth patronage machine, to insist upon higher tariffs on products from his own district and free trade for goods manufactured by the other fellow's constituents. Tolerance and honesty in public affairs are at a greater premium than ever before. Appeals to hatred and ignorance are legion. To millions of Americans 'humbuggery' has become a virtual synonym for politics.

"Yet in this age of expediency at least one man has proven that

(Continued on page 442)



SENATOR BORAH

Nebraska—George W. Norris	Independent
Mississippi—Pat Harrison	Democrat
West Virginia—Matthew M. Neely	Democrat
New Mexico—Carl A. Hatch	Democrat
South Dakota—William J. Bulow	Democrat
Minnesota—Ernest Lundein	Farmer-Labor
Oregon—Charles L. McNary	Republican
Idaho—William E. Borah	Republican
Kansas—Arthur Capper	Republican
Kentucky—M. M. Logan	Democrat
Alabama—John H. Bankhead	Democrat
Maine—Wallace H. White, Jr.	Republican
New Jersey—W. Warren Barbour	Republican
Wyoming—Robert D. Carey	Republican
Montana—James E. Murray	Democrat



SENATOR NEELY

More Books That Labor Can Buy

THE National Home Library Foundation, that remarkable publishing house in Washington, D. C., to which we introduced our members in July has lately issued some new volumes of great interest to reading folk in the United States. These volumes sell for 25 cents each.

First, take "Uncommon Sense" by David Cushman Coyle, author of "Brass Tacks." "Brass Tacks" was reviewed in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL in December, 1935. "Uncommon Sense" is a re-stating of the new economy a la Coyle, put so succinctly and brilliantly in "Brass Tacks." Coyle tells how he often read his manuscripts to an old fisherman up on Cape Cod, and tested his gift for lucidity by what the fisherman gathered from his reading. We thought "Brass Tacks" a clear presentation. "Uncommon Sense" is really written in collaboration with the Cape Cod fisher folk. It is extremely interesting as this parable which gives the approach and feel of the whole book indicates.

"Once the woolly mammoth roamed the plains of Siberia. He was bigger than an elephant and had never seen anything that he couldn't walk over. He was proud of his 'common sense.' He had seen life and knew how to get ahead in the world. He never wasted time scratching his head and thinking things over. When anything got in his way he just pushed straight through and out the other side. His motto was 'a wooly mammoth never turns back.'

"But one day as he was thundering along he came to a great swamp and plunged in up to his knees. 'Never say die,' he thought, 'perseverance conquers obstacles.' So he pushed straight ahead until he bogged down, and his body lies there yet.

"The woolly mammoth was large and strong, but he died from too much 'common sense' and not enough scratching his head and thinking things over.

"After the World War, the United States acted a good deal like the woolly mammoth."

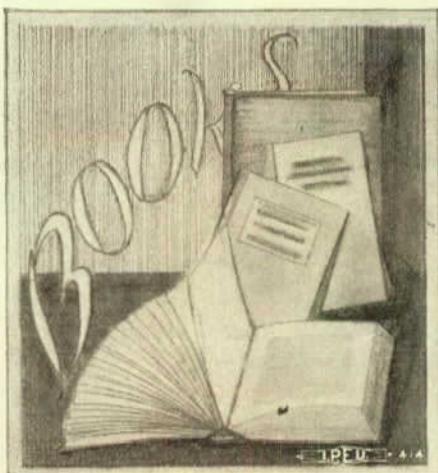
In "Uncommon Sense" Coyle covers the same subjects as he covered in "Brass Tacks," such as the relationship of man power to machine power, the relationship of public works to government, spending to government, taxation, monopoly, public ownership and redistribution of income. We did not find "Uncommon Sense" less interesting because we had read "Brass Tacks." We think it a book that trade unionists will really enjoy.

Secondly, take "The Long Road" by Arthur E. Morgan. This is a beautiful little volume by the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. We like it because Mr. Morgan with his gift for combining mysticism with practicality does well to remind all of us who wish a better social system that there must be inner reforms in men's hearts and minds as well as the outer remoulding of the

National Library Foundation continues to issue contemporary works at 25 cents a copy.

social order before we can have the better life.

The gist of Mr. Morgan's point of view is contained in this sentence: "The end that we should seek is that every human activity in government or in business, in science, in art and in every other field shall be judged not on the prevailing ethical level but on the highest



possible standards on which an intelligent consensus of judgment can be achieved."

Another book in this new issue which shows that high level of publishing the National Home Library Foundation has reached is "Income and Economic Progress" by Harold G. Moulton. This book is by the head of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. The book is of great interest to labor people because it asks the question, how does the method of distributing or mal-distributing income in the United States affect the economic progress of the nation as a whole? Anyone can see that this is an important inquiry and though many labor people may differ with the conclusions that the Brookings savant reaches, no one will be ungrateful for the facts that have been amassed in this volume. The little book is filled with colored plates which reveal at a glance accurate data on such questions as productive capacity, the actual production, division of the national income 1922-1934, movement of wholesale prices and weekly wages. These plates alone are worth the price of the whole volume.

We are moved again to praise the work of Sherman Mittell in putting such books out at such a low price.

A fourth book which will interest our readers is a volume by Alpheus T. Mason of Princeton University entitled

"Brandeis and the Modern State." This is not only an interesting commentary upon the great and good Justice Brandeis but a philosophy of statesmanship. From the moment one reads at the opening of the first chapter "As long ago as 1907, the present Chief Justice declared: 'We are under a Constitution, but the Constitution is what the judges say it is . . .' " to the final chapter which opens with the remark, "For Mr. Justice Brandeis law is essentially an instrument of social policy." One is aware that here is a book which voices soundly, logically and historically much of the criticism that labor itself has levelled at the domination of our national policies by the United States Supreme Court. Labor can also bear in mind that it was Justice Brandeis who gave the stirring dissenting opinion in the important Journeyman Stonemasons' case in which Brandeis said: "If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

Professor Mason concludes his brilliant book on Justice Brandeis with this flashing summary:

"As a member of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Brandeis has been and is significant because certain preeminent qualities of mind enable him to bring the law into vital relationship with the social possibilities of industry in our own day. He sees beyond the recorded mass of economic and statistical fact, to the basic social and economic consequences, to philosophic implications for the future. Methods of legal technique are not idols but tools-tools serving at once the arts of juristic philosophy and of statesmanship. Vast learning in the social sciences and a well-nigh unique mastery of current data are used as instruments of juristic thought. Thus it is that Mr. Justice Brandeis builds for our law of days to come. The program of the Roosevelt administration has embodied several philosophic principles and practical devices urged by Brandeis years ago. The Supreme Court has thrown many obstructions in the way of the New Deal. These, however, for the most part, originate not in the Constitution, but in the minds of those who now interpret and expound it. If the Court were dominated by Brandeis' doctrines of constitutional law, it would be within the power of the government to lay the foundation of a society offering more security as well as more leisure, broader social responsibilities as well as greater social privileges—in short, a nearer approach than men have ever thought possible to the ideal of liberty through law."

He Said Yes and Yes and Yes

IN company with other members of the human race, labor men do not like yes-men. Fellow workers who hang around the boss trying to make a hit usually make no hit with fellow workers. For this reason the title of a certain new book which can be emphatically recommended to American labor will at first perhaps not attract attention. The title is "Yes and Albert Thomas." But at once let us assure our readers that Albert Thomas was not a yes-man in the American sense, but in a real athletic meaning that will appeal to all red-blooded, dynamic, go-getting Americans everywhere.

This story has been written by a personal friend, E. J. Phelan, assistant director of the International Labour Organization. Not since "Special Agent" has any book on international affairs been written with such breathless movement and novelistic skill.

Quite appropriately Thomas' story opens in Washington. The first International Labour Conference is convening in Washington in 1919. The conference has been created by the Treaty of Versailles. Men of many nations are rushing about the American capital filled with hopes, plans, as well as with old despairs. The World War has at last ended and men hopefully turn to rebuilding the world. On everybody's lips there is the question, who shall head the important International Labour Organization? Politics are of course rampant. Then quite obdurately the French delegation brings forth the name of Albert Thomas—Thomas, the Minister of Munitions who by his organizational skill and his flaming personality helped France win the war. Who is Thomas? He was a successful journalist before entering the War Ministry. He has been a teacher. He has been interested in labor matters and has known personally most of the labor leaders of the world. He is a member of the French Socialist party. At last the ballot is taken and Thomas is elected by 11 votes to 9. His nearest opponent was Harold Butler, his successor to the directorship of the International Labour Organization, after his death.

So in this historic year of 1919 there is given to Albert Thomas (a new type of yes-man) the important task of shaping the first great International Labour Organization—a vital task, a colossal task, and a vexing task it is.

There is something in Albert Thomas that Americans like. He is a doer. He never says no to any challenge, hence the title of Phelan's book, "Yes and Albert Thomas." It was taken from a poetic appreciation of a great man's career by Humbert Wolfe, British Civil Servant in the Labor Ministry, as follows:

"There is an island among the thousand in the Malaren peninsula. . . . There

New type of yes-man was Albert Thomas, builder of International Labour Organization. New biography as interesting as a novel.

are in the middle of the islet, a hundred feet up, a restaurant and a dancing-floor. . . .

"Suddenly on the path beneath us there was the sound of running feet. A



ALBERT THOMAS

girl, dew-spangled as a spider's web, came into the tiny circle of light and paused there like Psyche listening for the God's beloved feet. Presently she heard his step. Light as the mist into which she melted she sprang forward. All gazed; and now, as in the spot-light of the stage, the pursuer vaulted on with the great bound of the immortal Nijinsky in 'The Spectre of the Rose.' Like Discobolus, he leaned forward in the act to throw, the first lines of his beautiful adolescence as decisive as the last lines of a sonnet. He, too, heard and, laughing aloud, followed the nymph in flight.

"Albert arose. 'Behold,' he said, looking into the misty night, 'our task—to make the world safe for such. That is the everlasting movement of life—saying, "Yes, oh yes." Behind us is the eternal stagnation of death or war, muttering, as it crashes the axe, "No, no, no." We will say "Yes" for them and for all like them hereafter. I give you the toast of "yes."

"'Coupled,' cried someone, 'with the name of Albert Thomas.'

"We rose and drank to 'yes' coupled with the name of Albert Thomas."

Now we see Albert Thomas, the new director, leave Washington and go to London. He has embarked upon a pioneer project. There are no precedents. He is like Columbus—he must discover a new world. He must make the precedents and he must build soundly upon the unsound foundation of the backwash left by world carnage. This task enjoins all the powers of a dauntless, fearless leader who never says no to a challenge.

So the book brilliantly unfolds the panorama of Thomas' vivid life. We see him at Geneva, at Amsterdam, at Genoa. We see him on ships traveling to China, on cold trains through bleak Siberia, on modern pullmans in the United States. We see him shaping a new institution—an institution that is affecting the lives of all the workers of the world. What a full life it is.

"On a typical day he would arrive at the office shortly after 9 a. m. carrying under his arm a 'serviette'—that clumsy and inefficient substitute for an attache case to which the French cling with strict conservatism. In Albert Thomas' case the 'serviette' might have been defended on the ground that it could hold much more than two normal hand bags. It was correspondingly heavy but he never seemed to have the least difficulty in keeping it tucked under his rather short arm. Once in his office his interviews would begin. Ministers, delegates, members of commissions, trade union leaders, league directors followed one another in a long series which would be interrupted by the Rapport at 11 a. m. In between two interviews he would see an official for a couple of minutes on something urgent, or he might telephone to the wife of a member of the staff away ill to enquire as to his progress. The afternoon he passed in much the same way in a series of interviews with visitors or officials, interrupted perhaps by one or more official conferences. At 6 p. m. he would start his laborious task of signing letters.

"Lunch and dinner offered no respite. He was always either a host or a guest and often a speaker. At 11 p. m. one, and frequently two, of his private stenographers had to be on duty at his flat. He would then open his enormous 'serviette,' by this time filled with files and memoranda which he had accumulated during the day and on which he was ready to dictate instructions. The notes so dictated constituted the blizzard which would issue from the cabinet the following, or rather the same morning. Dictation finished, he would turn to his 'lecture,' the reading of papers, press summaries, memos, office proofs and other documents, and certain of these would go to fill the empty serviette for use during the coming day's work.

(Continued on page 444)

Company Unions Put on Dissection Table

THE Company Union in Plan and Practice" is the title of the new publication by the Affiliated Schools for Workers. It is a complete, lucid, heavily documented pamphlet which does not leave anything unsaid upon this form of employer domination. The pamphlet is written by Dr. Lincoln Fairley, former instructor in Harvard College.

Dr. Fairley starts his dissection of the employer dummy with the revelation that employers will go to any length to avoid dealing with trade unions. He finds the company union is costly, that it takes time and the guidance of expert managers, and yet companies are willing to set up these mock trade unions in order to avoid real collective bargaining. Company unions, he says, are no real part of the labor movement. They are parasites upon the labor movement.

Dr. Fairley finds that company unions appear principally in the mass production industries where large units prevail. He finds that in 1919 48 per cent or almost one-half of all employees herded in company unions were in concerns employing 15,000 or more workers, and in 1932 this percentage had increased to 63 per cent. Company unionism is a big company policy.

Semi-Skilled Prey of Dummies

He also finds that company union industries are typically those employing a high percentage of semi-skilled workers, that is, workers which have considerable dexterity but ones who could be replaced readily by other workers after only a few weeks' training. Then he goes on to say: "The oil companies, for example, are manned largely by process men while a large part of the remaining workers are unskilled laborers. Electrical manufacturing concerns employ mainly dexterous workers, many of them women and girls. The percentage of true craftsmen, however, in any of these industries is low. Contrast this situation with that in some of the highly unionized industries—such as in printing, train operation, and building—where craftsmen predominate. Unionism in this country has until recently been primarily a craftsmen's movement. Observe, also, trade unions existing among the miners; the loom-fixers, weavers and printers in the textile industry; the knitters in the hosiery industry; the cutters and pressers in the clothing industries. Many of the unions to which these craftsmen belong take in other workers, less skilled or even unskilled, but in each instance the backbone of the organization consists of the

Lincoln Fairley, former Harvard College investigator, performs operation upon employer dummy.

skilled workers. The contrast, therefore, between the workers in unionized industries and those in which company unions flourish is very noticeable."



Courtesy Corcoran Gallery of Art.

"PORTRAIT OF A SURGEON"
By Alvin Poole.

Not the least interesting section of this valuable pamphlet is Chapter II, which discusses the influence of employers on company unions. Dr. Fairley studies the records of the National Labor Relations Board and produces actual typical cases of how employers in personnel departments act in starting company unions. He remarks that there is evidence that most of the company unions in the electric light industry are originated by the Edison Electric Institute. He finds that employers dominate company unions by starting them, by

paying for them and by participating in their affairs.

Lack of Independence

The true inwardness of the company union is revealed by Chapter III called "The Defects of Company Unions." Chapter III takes on the character of a brief against the whole company union system. It runs like this:

Lack of independence makes company unions weak bargaining agencies.

Company unions lack treasures.

Company union officers and representatives are employed by the company.

Company unions do not employ outside experts for advice.

Company unions have few membership meetings.

Company unions seldom have the use of outside arbitration.

The power to change the company union's constitution frequently rests with the company, not with the elected representatives.

Company unions are weak bargaining agencies because they are limited to one plant.

Company unions sign few agreements.

Company unions do not participate in securing laws favorable to labor.

Company unions do not strike.

Company unions play no real part in the labor movement.

Dr. Fairley devotes Chapter IV to some of the effective functions of company unions. He finds some company unions handle grievance cases.

Dr. Fairley believes that company unions are not going to have as easy a road to the future as they have had in the past but he believes that big industries will continue to push this type of plan and that only the labor movement can overturn the company union system.

Senator Wagner on Company Unions

At the present time genuine collective bargaining is being thwarted immeasurably by the proliferation of company unions. Let me state at the outset that by the term "company union" I do not refer to all independent labor organizations whose membership lists embrace only the employees of a single employer. I allude rather to the employer-dominated union, generally initiated by the employer, which arbitrarily restricts employee co-operation to a single employer unit, and which habitually allows workers to deal with their

(Continued on page 444)

Old and New Economy Contrasted

MODERN ECONOMY IN ACTION
by Caroline F. Ware and Gardiner C. Means—Harcourt, Brace and Company, \$1.60.

THE important words in this title are "in action"—because the first difference between the old and new economists is the old economists think of the economic system as more or less static, while the new economists think of it as dynamic. This book is a simple putting of the point of view of the new economists. If this book did nothing more than sharply define the difference between the old and new economists, it would be worth reading by trade unionists.

The book points out that the old economy looks upon the economic system as one composed of small individually-owned, highly competitive business units; that it depended for its motive power upon the quest for individual profits, and for its interrelationships and adjustments upon flexibility and sensitive prices. The book goes on to declare that the central machinery of the old economy was the market mechanism; the relationship between individuals involved a bargain, not a command; individual competition and individual buyers and sellers were fairly equal in strength and no one had power over others or dominant power over the terms of the bargain.

The book points out that there were three major assumptions upon which the traditional analysis rested:

1. That individuals act on the profit motive;
 2. That they are more or less equal in their competitive and bargaining strength, so that no one has economic power over others;
 3. That prices respond automatically.
- Turning away from this picture, the authors of this book declare that the facts do not fit the analysis. We know that business everywhere operates in large units, that the cartel, the trust, the monopolistic corporation, the trade association, the chain, dominate the field. These huge aggregates of business, if they do not actually fix prices, are the dominant factors in price fixation.

Technology is viewed as the strongest force in creating the new economy. The modern corporation is viewed as destructive of automatic adjustments. The book points out that the Aluminum Company of America can control, within limits, either the volume of pig aluminum sold in the whole industry or the price at which it is sold. The book declares further that large-scale industrial organization has modified the type of competition through which the old economy operated just as it has destroyed the adjusting mechanism of price. These are the lines on which the contrast between the old and new economy is drawn. This contrast is important.

The new economy appears to fit the facts more closely than the old. The

What new economists think about daily business of making a living eventuates in small book.

book goes on then to discuss some of the newer issues involved. We give the table of contents as suggestive of the richness of the treatment.

Part One. From the Old Economy to the New

- I. The Old Economy.
- II. The New Economy.
 - A. Technology Produces the Factory and the Corporation.
 - B. The Modern Corporation Destroys Automatic Adjustments.
 1. From flexible to inflexible prices.
 2. From free to administrative competition.
 3. The distortion of the profit motive.
 4. The failure of purchasing power.
 - C. The Corporation Centralizes Power and Control.
- III. The Relation between the New Economy and the Old.

Part Two. Problems of the New Economy

- IV. What Problems Are Presented by a Modern Economy?
 - A. Money.
 - B. Savings and the Creation of Capital Goods.
 - C. Industrial Policy.
 - D. International Economic Relations.
 - E. Economic Security.
- V. Supplying the Right Amount of Money.
 - A. Why "the Right Amount of Money"?
 1. What constitutes money?
 2. Changes in the volume of money.
 3. Changes in the requirements for money.
 - B. How Can the Right Amount of Money Be Supplied?

VI. Balancing Savings with the Demand for New Capital.

- A. Saving and the Spending of Savings.
- B. Balance in the Old Economy.
- C. Unbalance in the New Economy.
- D. How Can Balance Be Achieved Under Modern Conditions?

VII. Making Industrial Policy?

- A. The Problem of Industrial Policy.
- B. Techniques for Making Industrial Policy.
- C. The Interests Concerned with Industrial Policy.

VIII. Adjusting International Trade and Finance.

- A. The Nature of International Trade.
- B. Adjustment in the Old Economy Through Shipment of Gold.
- C. Maladjustment in the New Economy.

D. Meeting the Problem of Balance.

- IX. Enabling Non-Producers to Consume.
 - A. The Problem of Consuming Without Producing.
 - B. Savings and Family Support in the Old Economy.
 - C. Inadequacy of Old Methods in the New Economy.
 - D. Possible Solutions.

X. Is General Economic Planning Necessary and Possible?

- A. The Need for Planning.
- B. Possibilities of Planning.
- C. The Method of Planning.

XI. The Role of Government.

- A. The Responsibilities of Government.
- B. The Form of Government.
- C. How Far Has Government Already Gone?
- D. How Far Can Government Go Within the Constitution?
- E. The Basis for Public Policy.

The weakness of the book from the labor point of view is that there is no discussion that we can discover upon the part that labor unions play in the new economy, or can play. There is a final chapter on the part that the government shall play. The book says:

"The functions that government is called on to perform in a modern economy

(Continued on page 448)



Courtesy Department of Labor.

The short pants era of the nation is over. America has grown up, and it must get grown up ideas.

Nation's Capital Builds Good Low-rent Homes

BRILLIANT autumn sunshine glowed on the red bricks of London Court. Here the first experiment in "decent minimum" low rent housing for the city of Washington was nearing completion under the direction of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia. At the rear of the court, in the old brick houses being reconditioned, workmen were scraping layers of kalsomine from plastered walls, pointing up between the bricks, retacking lath where damaged plaster had been torn down, laying new floors and running new wiring. Some of the reconditioned houses were finished, and already occupied, their tenants proud to welcome visitors. Other houses had not been vacated, their tenants waiting till their new accommodations are ready.

Forming the parallel sides of the court, two rows of new, brick, two-story houses were nearing completion. These are the first to be built by the authority, and are intended to set a standard of "the lowest cost good new housing that can be provided" under local conditions and the provisions of the D. C. building code.

The city of Washington does not keep its worst slums where the public sees them. There are, of course, examples of bad housing that face on streets; but the worst are hidden in the alleys. In the older sections of Washington each square is traversed by one or more alleys. As the houses fronting on the street did not occupy all the space in the block, rows of small brick houses were built fronting on the alleys, for the colored servants. These have stood, virtually unrepaired, since the time of the Civil War. As the houses, year by year, grew more down at the heel, the alleys also became littered with trash and rubbish. Some of them took on a sinister character—a cozy, hide-out for criminals—and law-abiding citizens dared not walk through them at night. The dwellings, lighted by oil lamps, were a fire hazard; without water or plumbing, they were agreed to be a menace to health and morals. After several years of discussion, during which investigating committees and commissions were led down the alleys to view with horror the squalid conditions, the Alley Dwelling Authority was created to deal with the problem. It is concerned only

Washington faces problem of getting rid of slums in an orderly manner. Interesting pay-as-you-go experiment attracts nationwide attention.

with the inhabited alleys of the District, and it has been given rather a free hand to develop them as it sees fit.

Because it was not bound to any particular project or area, the authority has gone ahead in a flexible, practical way. Because it hopes to pay a return of 3 per cent interest on the money it uses, its staff is small and its costs are rigorously scanned. The inhabited alleys are scattered through hundreds of squares in the city. The property in each alley is owned by many individuals. The first problem in dealing with any particular alley is to acquire all the property fronting on it. That takes considerable dickering. But if property owners along one alley hold out for high prices, the authority can go to another place where they are more willing to sell. It refuses to submit to a hold-up. After a sufficient block of property is assembled, the authority considers how it can best be redeveloped in accordance with the needs of the neighborhood.

Four Types of Dwellings

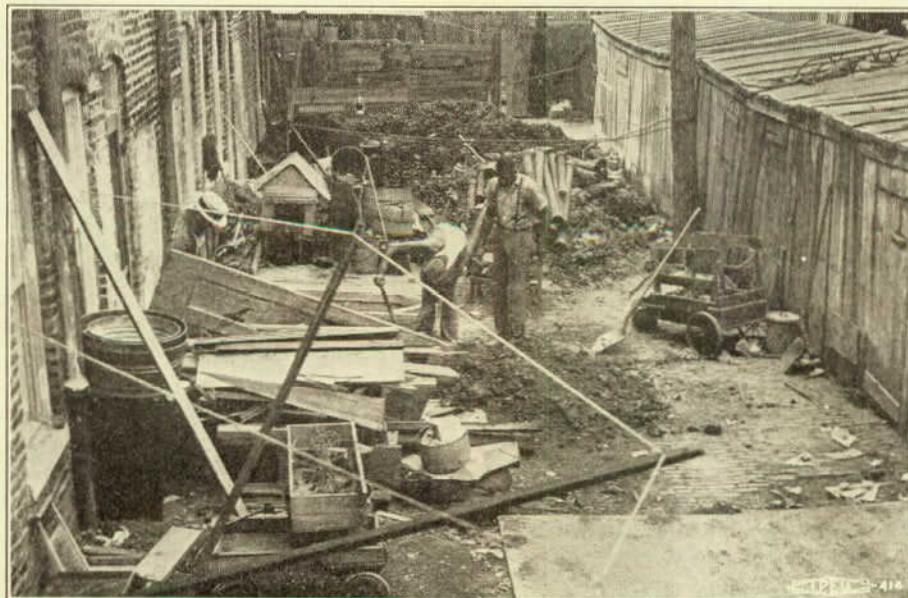
This does not always result in the building of new housing for the families dispossessed when old dwellings are demolished. In the first place, according to John Ihlder, executive officer, the main objective is to clear out the alley dwellings. The building of new housing is, however, proving to be a neces-

sary sequence. The authority assists the families dispossessed to find other quarters. If no vacant dwellings are available, the authority must assure that provision is made. But the authority cannot build or remodel houses in the alleys as dwellings unless in some way the area can be opened up and made visible from the street. That is why London Court is its first rehousing development. All the land between the street and the alley was acquired. The side which abuts onto the street is entirely open. Down the center will run a tiny park with green sward and shade trees, around which the buildings are grouped.

There are four different types of dwellings around London Court, which will command different rentals according to their cost. At the back of the court is a row of small two-story houses which have been reconditioned. The dimensions of each are about 12 by 24 feet. Downstairs, this space is divided into living room and kitchen, with a closet or cupboard under the stairway. Above, it provides two small bedrooms, one of which is now divided to give space for a bathroom.

The reconditioning process is quite extensive. "The roofing was as thin as paper, and these old brick walls needed pointing up so badly they leaked like sieves," said Job Superintendent Lucien Coman. There was rotten plaster to tear away, rotten floors, and rotten joists under the floors. These deficiencies are being remedied by Mr. Coman and his crew. Much of the work is being done by relief labor. The electrical and plumbing work throughout all the buildings was done by union contractors and 100 per cent union crews.

It's quite a jump from oil lamps to what the Alley Dwelling Authority considers a "minimum" electrical installation—which includes excellent wiring, one and two-way switches, bracket lights, ceiling fixtures, and convenience outlets. The plumbing layout means another big jump in living standards, from the old wooden outdoor privy to a complete bathroom with lavatory, closet and built-in tub, a sink in the kitchen, and a hot water storage tank connected with the coal cooking range. Heating must still be done with stoves—the range in the kitchen and a



Courtesy Alley Dwelling Authority.

AN ALLEY IN WASHINGTON, D. C., AS TRANSFORMATION WAS BEGUN



Courtesy Alley Dwelling Authority.

THE PROJECTED NEW HOMES IN WASHINGTON, D. C., TO TAKE THE PLACE OF UNSIGHTLY ALLEYS

stove in the living room will keep these little houses warm.

Mr. Ihlder and his assistants do not consider these dwellings as "model" houses. They represent minimum standards. The reason they were included is because they can be rented cheaper than new housing. Before improvements were made these houses rented from \$10 to \$12 a month. The ones which have been completed now rent at \$15.50 per month. The 50 cents represents water rent. In spite of the increase there is no difficulty in finding tenants. Many of them are former occupants of the row. All the tenants are colored people, as were the former occupants. According to Mr. Coman, who is there on the job every day, there have been no complaints because the rent will be higher, and the families which have been allowed to move in already are taking a great deal of pride in their new homes.

Work has been begun on another group of five houses to be reconditioned, comprising the second type of dwelling in the development. These are essentially the same space and character with the first type but do not include a complete bath. Instead of dividing one of the two small bedrooms to make a bathroom, the bedrooms have been left intact and a small brick sewer-connected water closet will be built against the kitchen wall. Kitchen plumbing, sink and water tank will be the same as in the first development. Reconditioning will be just as thorough, and to some tenants these houses will be more useful because the bedroom space is greater. The rent for these will be less than for houses in the other group because the bathroom cost is cut down.

Lowest Rents Assured

These reconditioned rows represent a compromise between better housing and low rents. It does result in a higher rent—20 to 25 per cent higher—yet this cannot be avoided if the authority is to make each project pay its way, for im-

provements cost something. With the electricity and plumbing, complete structural and sanitary reconditioning, there are probably no other dwellings of similar quality offered at such a low price in the city.

The new buildings are intended to set a standard for new, low-rent housing. Nobody yet has challenged the authority's statement that they are the best that can be produced at the price in the District of Columbia under present conditions. These are also two-story brick rows, six houses in each row, and consist of two rooms downstairs, two rooms and a bath upstairs, but the dimensions are slightly larger than in the old houses and a better room arrangement also adds spaciousness. They are built of second-hand brick. All the buildings in the development are going to be painted white to make them harmonize. Immediately you enter the new houses you notice how much lighter and brighter they seem than the old ones. They have twice as many windows and the kitchen door has a glass panel. The corner houses, especially, seem flooded with sunshine. Other features which represent a high standard in housing are:

Spacious living rooms—in the corner houses 13 by 15 feet 8½ inches; in others, 12 by 15 feet, not including the open stairway which really is a part of this room.

Large coat closet under the stairway in living room.

Kitchen, 10 by 16 feet, with range, table, porcelain sink and laundry tub combination, and refrigerator conveniently grouped; plenty of space at the other end of room for dining table and chairs.

Ice refrigerator with slatted opening through kitchen wall so that refrigerator may be cooled by cold air in winter time.

Coal range with connected water heating tank.

Electric lights, with wall switches and good quality fixtures; plenty of conven-

ience outlets. Kitchen, for example, has three lights over table, stove and sink; two convenience outlets.

Walls and trim painted with washable paint. (They are using putty color for the trim so it won't show finger marks.)

First class hardware.

Complete bath with white porcelain built-in tub, lavatory and closet.

Large front bedroom—in the corner house it is 12 feet 9 inches square—with two closets, one of which, running back over the stairway, is nearly five feet deep and has a window in it.

Linen closet in hallway, with built-in shelves.

Back bedroom 10 by 10 feet 9 inches, with a three-foot closet.

Brick terrace and steps in front of each house.

On the other hand, some desirable items have been left out because they were recognized to be too costly. The houses are built without basement or central heating plant and heat will be furnished by the coal range in the kitchen and a stove in the living room.

Good Construction Throughout

Construction is substantial, with 2 by 12 roof joists and 2 by 10 rafters. There is insulation under the roof. These two rows represent two more types. In A unit the tenants will have to furnish part of their kitchen equipment. In B unit the kitchens will be completely equipped. That is the only difference between the two rows and it is done as an experiment. Building was done on general contract, awarded to lowest responsible bidder, under supervision of the authority's job superintendent. Union wages were paid, and the electrical work was all union. The contract price for these houses averaged \$3,350 per house. The rentals, based upon a 3 per cent return on the investment, will not be more than \$30 per month.

In arriving at the final cost of this or any other of its projects and computing what rent will be necessary, there are

(Continued on page 444)

Partisans Fear Subjugation of Machine

A NEW kind of boom number of a metropolitan newspaper has made its appearance. There is a 50-page supplement of the "New York Sun" dealing chiefly with the question of employment and unemployment. The trend upon which these specious articles and statistics are strung is: only private industry can create necessary jobs, but private industry is being hampered by taxes. A lot of hypocritical words are used in the supplement and in the full page ads. Here, for instance, is a full page ad for the Ford Motor Company entitled "Ford and His Fight for Industrial Justice." Industrial justice is not defined but the assumption of the ad writer is that Mr. Ford has benefited the workers who are hired and fired in his factories. Viewed in the light of real justice, of course, Mr. Ford has not benefited these men.

What interests us most in this 50-page supplement boosting private business is the usual twaddle about machines creating jobs. This is part of general propaganda that is percolating through the American press. We have answered most of the arguments used for this erroneous and untenable position but we take up again the points made and bring new data to bear upon the answers.

The article, written by one Patrick Lee, is entitled "Man and the Machine." We quote Mr. Lee:

"In 1930, only 10,651 persons out of 3,633,896 gave 'machines introduced' as the reason for their being out of work."

Factories which closed down during the depression were relatively inefficient factories. Before reopening, a significant proportion installed new machinery or adopted better processes in order to improve their efficiency, and thus be in a position to compete with other factories in the future. Thus, while the discharged worker may not have attributed his unemployment to the introduction of machinery, he may find himself unneeded for his old job after the factory re-opens. Employers also tend to retain workers after technological changes and later to dismiss them gradually on other grounds.

"The workers of the country now receive almost twice as much of the national income as they did in 1850."

A much greater proportion of the

Widespread propaganda floods United States. Purpose: to prove machines create jobs. Data erroneous.

total population is classed as working population since the industrial revolution. In manufacturing, for example, we find the following proportions, based on 1929 Census of Manufactures figures:

Wage earners employed in all manufacturing industries	Total population of U.S.	Pct. of total
(1849) 957,059	(1850) 23,191,876	4.1
(1929) 8,838,743	(1930) 122,775,046	7.2

The reason why wage earners receive nearly twice as much of the national income now as they did in 1850 is that they now form nearly twice as large a percentage of the total population as they did formerly. According to Mr. Clark, of the Crusaders, wage earners received 38 per cent of the national income in 1850, and 66½ per cent of it in 1934, or an increase of 28½ per cent. Our table above indicates that the ratio which the number of wage earners in manufacturing industries (the industries most subject to technological unemployment) bears to the total population has risen from 4.1 per cent to 7.2 per cent in this same period, or an increase of over 43 per cent—a figure which far outruns the gain in the workers' share of the national income.

"The machine has * * * raised wages 400 per cent in the last three and one-half generations."

If the cost of living level, as is likely true, always keeps pace with the wage level, where is there any gain?

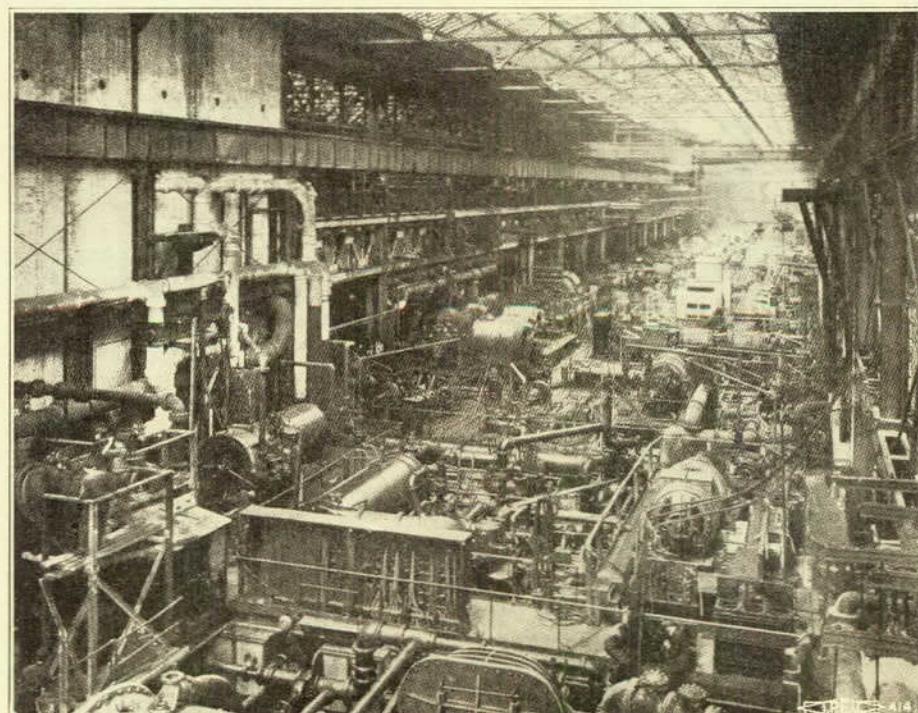
"United States census figures show that more than 2,250,000 jobs were created by 19 growing occupations between 1920 and 1930, while the same number of declining occupations showed a loss of only 800,000 jobs."

(A) In the first place at least 447,000 out of the 2,250,000 figure is pure, unadulterated double-counting. The 2,250,000 figure is composed of 1,123,314 wage earners recorded in the 1929 Census of Manufactures for 18 leading industries and 1,133,893 workers reported elsewhere by the census as being attached to the automobile manufacturing and distributing industry. However, two of the 18 industries included in the Census of Manufactures total were:

"Motor vehicles, not including motorcycles"	226,116
"Motor vehicle bodies and parts"	221,332
Total	447,448

Surely these 450,000 automobile mechanics and operators should have been either omitted or else deducted from the other automobile industry figure before the 1,133,893 was added to the 1,123,314.

(B) In the second place, since the 800,000 decline in jobs was limited to job shrinkages shown in manufacturing industries it seems only fair that job gains ought also to have been confined to manufacturing. The 1,133,893 job gains reported for the automobile industry, in addition to double-counting wage earners directly employed in auto manufacturing, also include wholesalers, retailers, deliverers, and others engaged in the distribution side of the industry. If there is to be any fairness in the comparison of job losses and job gains, both changes should cover either manufacturing alone, or else all types of industry. Agriculture, for example, shows a net drop of 200,000 persons attached to the industry between 1920 and 1930 according to the Census of Occupations. Mining shows a loss of another 100,000



Machines can be made to serve, but not by unregulated and promiscuous introduction.

(Cont. on page 443)

Sixty-five Members Awarded Pensions

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers minutes of meeting of the International Executive Council:

THE regular semi-annual meeting of the International Executive Council was held at International Headquarters, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Room 613, Washington, D. C., in September, 1936.

The meeting was called to order by Charles M. Paulsen, chairman. Members present: C. M. Paulsen, James F. Casey, G. W. Whitford, Charles F. Oliver, J. L. McBride, F. L. Kelley, G. C. Gadbois, Edward Nothnagle, M. P. Gordan.

The minutes of the last regular semi-annual meeting of the council were read, and it was moved and seconded, that they be approved. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed Members Edward Nothnagle and C. F. Oliver as auditing committee, to go over the audits of the I. B. E. W. and the E. W. B. A., made by the certified public accountant.

The following pension applications were examined, found to be in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and acted upon favorably:

I. O. Charles Herman Berner

" Joe Bryant
" Fred Cromwell
" James Denyean
" John F. Laing
" E. J. McElroy
" W. J. Moorhead
" Harry C. Rawls
" John P. Seibert
" Harry Stanley
" Frank J. Strubbe
" George J. Turner
" Michael White

L. U.

3 John H. Brady
3 Harry C. Conover
3 Walter A. Gross
3 Richard H. Kellar
3 William Logan
3 Theodore F. Rourke
3 William E. Stearns
3 John W. Van Aman
3 Max S. Walters
3 John C. Weisinger
3 John Wolf
5 M. S. Enlow
5 James A. Swaney
6 Richard A. Fisk
9 Peter J. Burke
9 Edward Case
9 James P. Cassin
9 Fred Clark
9 William Conrad
9 Frank J. Engel
9 Dennis J. Lamb
28 J. W. Burke
28 Erwin E. Scholtz
38 I. O. Baird
46 Swan Youngberg
81 John M. Spain
99 Charles F. Smith
103 Frank C. Smith
110 Wellington B. Tubbesing
134 James H. Brennan

New class entered upon honor rolls of organization. Vice President Milne's appointment approved. International Executive Council does business.

evidence, were gone over, and from the records furnished the pension applications were approved:

L. U.	
98	George W. Bower
103	William Leyburn
134	John Beaupre
196	Alexander Cox
267	Francis J. Mahar

The following applications were examined and checked, but either on account of the applications having been made prior to the member attaining the required age, or on account of a question as to his continuous or sufficient standing, it was impossible to act upon them at this time, and they were returned to the I. S. with instructions to advise the applicants the reason that the council was unable to act upon their applications:

L. U.	
3	Edward C. Lockwood
3	Thomas E. Ryan
102	John E. Pardoe

The application for pension of W. J. Tyson, of Local Union 151, was discussed, and on account of the facts con-

(Continued on page 448)



Impressive home of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXV Washington, D. C., October, 1936

No. 10

Back to First Things Americans have always taken their politics seriously. Politics with Americans have been touched with religious fervor. This is as it should be for the simple reason that there can be no fulfillment of any vision for a nation or any code of conduct if public life is corrupt, ineffective, indifferent to the great basic truths of experience.

We find, therefore, in the announcement of that group of progressives which met in Chicago in September something of the traditional spirit of American life. This group of progressives led by Senator La Follette and Senator Norris and backed by many important labor leaders stated the following:

"1. The right of every American to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, to express his opinion through a free press and free assemblage and to have an effective voice in his political and economic life.

"2. The right of every American on the farm and in the city to earn a comfortable living by useful work and to receive for his work an income which the full productive capacity of society can afford.

"3. The right of American youth to develop their talents through public education, adequately supported, and to find a place in the life and work of their country.

"4. The right of men and women whose industry has helped to build the nation to face their declining years free from fear of want.

"5. The right of labor to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing and free from interference by employers.

"6. The right of every American to live under a government strong enough to suppress the lawless, wise enough to see beyond the selfish desires of the moment, and just enough to consider the welfare of the people as a whole."

These six tenets are fundamental. They represent the large goals of American life. Too often such basic objectives are forgotten in the hurly-burly of the campaign. It is fitting that our minds should be brought back to them.

Progress in Springfield Electrical workers of the United States will watch with interest the course of affairs in Springfield held on October 20. They know that the interests and future of a great many of their Brother members in Springfield are involved. On that day the citizens of that city vote on the question of approving a revenue bond issue of \$7,200,000 with which the city is to purchase the properties of the Central Illinois Light Company. The company has agreed to sell at that price. If the citizens back the proposal, there will be only one plant in Springfield and that a municipally-owned plant.

By the purchase of the company's property the city will add about 9,000 meters to its 18,600 and nearly double its annual income. In other words, it will raise its net income by the transaction, which is now about \$400,000, to nearly \$1,000,000 a year. Besides the electric properties the city will acquire the company's central heating plant, its underground system and modern office building.

Electrical workers are especially interested in the expansion of the municipal plant because the municipal enterprise has always dealt with the union. No labor is expected to be displaced by the transaction. Because of the inter-connection and co-ordination of the two systems more than a million and a half dollars worth of improvements will require the full force of both plants.

Democracy Is Vital Miss Dorothy Thompson, a reporter who has traveled widely in Europe, writes for conservative newspapers, but this has not deterred her from taking an emphatic stand for often unpopular principles. She recently gave an address before a group of scholars which made a plea for a new type of society—a co-operative society which has been the dream of labor for a century—science led.

In this address she said: "The idea of community is not the idea of communism. Jefferson never saw society as an ant hill, with every ant equal to every other ant, but he realized that democracy will never function in the long run except on the basis of a universal minimum of security and a maximum of agreement."

Miss Thompson has raised the important point about government in this modern age, namely, as to the relationship of technicians to the masses. Government is a highly technical business whose problems must be looked at by experts and men well trained, and these technicians may well be in the employ of a dictator operating in behalf of a small fraction of the community; or these men may be subject to the will of the masses seeking to build a better civilization where security and free association are the important goals.

America has appeared to elect the middle way. It is not through with democracy. It wants more of

it and Miss Thompson has pointed out trenchantly some of the aspects of the good life under a sound democracy.

Crisis in Electrical Industry Once again the electrical industry is indebted to W. H. Greenlaw, city electrician of Beverly, Mass., for a clear statement of an intolerable condition.

City Electrician Greenlaw spoke before the eastern section of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, in New York. "We cannot rely on the commercial groups," he declared, "to whose control you have too largely surrendered your standards-making responsibility, serving us, rather than their own narrower groups. We like all of these groups as part of our citizenry. We refuse to allow ourselves to become subject to open or hidden control by any group or combination of them."

This is a renewed attack of Mr. Greenlaw on the control of electrical standards by what is tantamount to a closed corporation. Recently the interested groups have requested membership on the electrical committee and have been summarily turned down. The committee makes its own rulings as to who shall sit upon it and it is sweepingly controlled by commercial interests. These interests pretend that they act in behalf of purely technical engineering standards but in reality they serve self-interested commercial groups.

For two or three years now there has been a movement in the electrical industry for reform of the electrical committee, but the committee has successfully blocked this reform at every turn. But this is no promise that the committee can go on blocking the reform. It may well be that the only way out is the way that has been continuously suggested by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, namely, that a federal code of standards be set up by a responsible federal agency. Mr. Greenlaw appears to think that city, state and federal governments must co-operate to do this thing.

Winant's Resignation Absence of John G. Winant, who has resigned his position as chairman, from the Social Security Board, will be regretted by labor people everywhere. He had affixed his name upon the minds of workers over a period of public service, as one who not only understood, but had sympathy for, the problems of labor, but also as one who would do something about these very problems.

On the other hand, workers will not miss the fact that Mr. Winant did a peculiarly strong and public spirited act in resigning from the chairmanship in order that he might defend the whole case of social security before the American people. A lesser man would have kept still when the Social Security Act was being falsely attacked, or he would have

allowed subordinates to answer the attack; or he would have ignored the spirit of the law and spoken out himself without the inconvenience of resignation. One as scrupulously honest as John G. Winant would accept none of these substitutes for the reality. He obeyed the spirit of the Act implicitly and resigned that he might become the leading spokesman for social security in the United States.

Washington State Battles Since the ratification of the state constitution of Washington, municipal property has been exempt from taxation. Now the people of this state are engaged in getting an amendment to the constitution. The amendment to the constitution has to do with a graduated net income tax, but friends of public ownership in the state of Washington have discovered a joker in the proposed amendment which permits the legislature to impose tax upon municipal groups contrary to the initial will of the constitution. This joker has appeared at a time when the farmers of the state have been busy, with the help of all progressive organizations forming public power districts and promoting public power and advancing rural electrification.

If the joker were ratified by the people of the state of Washington, it would be good-night to all of these new plans for public power. J. D. Ross, vigorous leader of public forces in the state of Washington, has denounced Amendment No. 14, which he calls particularly vicious and describes as ruinous to public power.

The International Dynamite Cartel Ever since the World War, Americans have heard about the international munitions trust, and that British guns have been sold to Germans to kill British soldiers and German guns have been sold to the British to kill German soldiers, and that the internationale of armament workers recognized no national boundaries and went where profits led them.

Americans congratulated themselves on being outside of this international cartel. Therefore, it must have come with a good deal of a shock to many Americans—the announcement of the Senate Munitions Committee—that the du Ponts of Delaware had a substantial interest in the German trust which provides Hitler's army with most of its ammunition. Moreover the dukes of Wilmington have an agreement with the German munitions makers to exchange trade secrets and patents with the Germans.

The du Ponts in 1924 had \$1,159,000 in the German chemical trust. The du Ponts control nearly 8 per cent of the voting stock of one of the German explosive manufacturing concerns.

Everybody knows that the du Ponts are also in politics. They are in politics to protect what they consider their own interests.



MAKING THE WOMAN'S VOTE COUNT

By A WORKER'S WIFE

IT is said that there are three types of people as indicated by their conversation. One type talks and thinks mainly about things—such as clothes and food; the second classification, which includes a great many of us, is interested mainly in other people; and the third, the psychologists say indicates the highest intelligence by talking and thinking about ideas.

I don't know exactly which pigeonhole politics go into. It might mean to you, clothes and shoes and a beef roast for dinner; it might mean your instinctive liking or dislike of a personality as it is built up and magnified by the candidate's supporters, or by his detractors. But if you are seriously interested in good government you will want to know what ideas each candidate for public office stands for, before you vote for him or against him; and if he has a record of public office you will want to check what he says against what he has done.

Do you remember the days of the suffragettes? As I look back, it seems that most of the intelligent and independent-minded women of those days lined up under the orange banner. They wanted the vote because they believed it would help them wipe out corruption in government, and achieve legislation to protect the exploited. What most of them said was, "We want to make a better world for our children." I heard this phrase again and again from these women, whether they were leaders or followers in the movement.

Calm, dignified women did things that were rash and undignified. They were ridiculed. Their parades were hooted. They clashed with police. They picketed the White House for Woodrow Wilson's benefit, and some of the pickets chained themselves to the fence so that the police could not hustle them away. They poured out their energies for "the cause" and the cause reached into every small town and community, enlisting women, and men, too. Eventually the amendment to the Constitution was passed, and it was ratified, but the politicians were saying to each other, "The women will vote just about like their husbands do. We'll control their vote just like we have the men's."

After nearly two decades of suffrage it may seem as though the politicians were right. The women's vote is disunited. Not a large percentage of public offices are held by women. Nevertheless, a good many of the social reforms the women wanted have been accepted. The child labor amendment is still blocked,

but nearly every state has regulations respecting the labor of women and children. There has been a change of attitude during the past two decades respecting protective legislation and a great deal of it has been passed and made effective. There is no doubt that the women's vote has had a great deal to do with it.

The Suffrage Party split in two. One branch became the League of Women Voters, an educational organization that inquired into the records and policies of candidates, endorsed legislation, and strove to inform its members. The other branch became the National Woman's Party. This group took for their aim the equalization of men and women, which becomes a meaningless phrase when you realize that it actually means nullification of the slowly-built structure of laws for the protection of women. These laws also act as protection to the male wage earner where they set standards of hours, wages, and other conditions of employment.

Organized labor, which has backed these laws, has clashed many times with lobbyists of the Woman's Party and is always in strong opposition to the aims of this party and its wealthy, sensation-seeking women leaders. Sometimes individuals are not so wise. Women leaders from the ranks of labor, valuable to its cause and strong because of its backing, have sometimes been dazzled and flattered into deserting their allegiance. Their beautiful dreams did not last long. Exchanging labor's support for the wobbling influence of the Woman's Party soon dropped them into obscurity.

Whether they realize it or not, most women know that their interests are not feminine, but economic. This applies particularly to the producing classes—wage earners, farmers, low paid professionals, clerks, teachers, and the like, those who are dependent for their living on what they earn. Wives of producers are of course in the same class. If they are intelligent and make their political choices according to records and policies rather than personalities and what the newspapers say, a husband and wife should vote the same way because their economic—therefore their political—interests are the same. To say, "I won't vote that way because my husband does, and he can't boss me!" is pure silliness.

Party labels don't mean a thing any more. The two major parties are disintegrating. In each of them there is a factional fight going on for control of policies. We have reactionary Republi-

cans, and progressive Democrats; we have progressive Republicans and reactionary Democrats. We have Jeffersonian Democrats that old Tom Jefferson would have kicked off the top of his mountain. We have both Republicans and Democrats who won't work with their own party but who do work with each other. And we have a vast number of small parties and independent candidates all angling for votes.

There is only one endorsement that has any practical meaning for you as a wage-earner or the wife of a wage earner. That is the endorsement of labor. It is given to candidates who have merited it on their record, their policies and their intentions. Sometimes a Republican gets it, sometimes a Democrat, sometimes a man who calls himself a Progressive, or a Socialist. It doesn't matter. Organized labor doesn't give its endorsement without knowing the direction this man is going, without a sure belief that he will work with and for labor.

The woman's vote really ought to mean more to organized labor than to any other class, because it doubles an already large and influential bloc of possible votes. I suspect, however, that many women do not take the trouble to vote. There are others who are influenced by what the newspapers say, or what they hear from other people. I have no patience with the woman who allows the well-dressed lady with the society manner to tell her how to vote. Sure, they go out campaigning, they come to your door—the wealthy woman, or the manager's wife, or the debutante whose picture you saw on the society page—and are you flattered and gullible—do you give them your vote as though it was nothing, instead of voting for yourself a greater share of the good things they possess in abundance?

You auxiliary members, take an interest in politics right now. I don't think there is anybody who doesn't know who labor is backing for the highest office in the land, backing him because it knows his record and his aims. But find out about the others—your candidates for office, from governor of the state right down to the mayor of your home town. Your central labor union, or your local labor paper can tell you who organized labor endorses. Study their records so that you will have something intelligent to say rather than, "I don't like the way he parts his hair."

And you women who aren't in auxil-

(Continued on page 442)

Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Editor:

In November our auxiliary will have been organized a year and while we have done nothing big we feel that we have made a beginning and accomplished a few things for the benefit of organized labor.

We contributed money and support to the organized beauticians in their strike here. We also contributed money to the El Paso auxiliary. We supported the radio operators and the garment workers in their difficulty. We sent letters to the dime stores asking that they stock "made-in-America" Christmas tree lights and ornaments. We also sent letters to the other auxiliaries asking them to do the same, which they did. We asked that a very popular cooking school be changed from a hotel notoriously unfair to organized labor, to one which was fair. This has been done.

We have had guest speakers from other auxiliaries and locals and have joined the City Federation, where our delegate can represent unionism and all it stands for. We asked for the endorsement of the Child Labor Amendment ratification by Texas congressmen, and recently, in preparation for "Fire Prevention Week" here, we have sent a letter to all of the Parent-Teacher Associations pointing out the need for careful wiring and inspection in the prevention of fires. I am enclosing a copy of this letter and it might be well for all auxiliaries to start this sort of educational work.

I believe, however, our biggest work has been our social meetings which are held once a month, at night, and are sponsored by three members each time. Our husbands and families are invited and we have become much better friends through meeting informally in this way. We are bringing about more interest among the younger men in Local No. 60, I believe.

I have had the finest co-operation from all my officers and the members this past year, without which nothing could have been accomplished.

With best wishes to all of the auxiliaries, I am very sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. E. GILL,
President.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Now that summer vacations are over and the weather cooler and the many tasks, that were left undone through the months past, caught up somewhat, we have a little time to again hit the old writing apparatus and begin to annoy the editors of labor journals.

The first thing in this letter must be an expression of regret and apologies to the boys in St. Joseph, Mo. Time was so limited while in the city that personal contact with any of the members could not be made, and as the visit only lasted a few days it was impossible for us to stay over until your meeting night. We feel that we must express our appreciation for the invitation to attend your meeting and our sincere regrets for having to miss that opportunity to get acquainted, first hand, with our good Missouri Brothers. There was a request we especially wished to make of you, that of lending your aid toward forming an auxiliary to your local. Now since we could not make this request while in your city it would be kind of you if you will accept our thanks and regrets. May

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SAFE WIRING PREVENTS FIRES

The following letter was sent by Women's Auxiliary to L. U. No. 60 to heads of all Parent-Teacher Associations of their city.

San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. B. H. Parker, President,
Beacon Hill P. T. A.
1403 W. Magnolia Ave.
City.

Dear Mrs. Parker:

In preparation for Fire Prevention Week

we have compiled the following information which we hope will prove of interest to the members of your association.

Do you realize that a large per cent of the fires in homes and public buildings are caused by defective electrical wiring?

Do you know that cheap wiring is sometimes the most expensive in the end?

Do you have your electrical wiring done by unskilled workmen? Do you repair your electrical appliances yourself or let some

(Continued on page 442)



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics.

WILL YOU HAVE SOME SOUP?

By SALLY LUND

I suppose busy housewives have a tendency to simplify meals too much. We don't want the bother of preparing several courses for dinner, and we don't want the extra dishes to wash, either. So we are inclined to leave out what we think are non-essentials—such as soup.

But of course we shouldn't consider soup a non-essential unless we serve it in addition to a hearty, heavy meal. It is a splendid filler-upper and most soups will provide a nourishing balancer to a meal that would be skimpy without them. Some soups, such as bean, pea, lentil, and particularly the old-fashioned vegetable beef with shreds of meat from the soup bone, several vegetables including potatoes or rice, are practically a complete meal.

Then there are the milk soups. These have many virtues, they are easy to assimilate for children and invalids, and they contain the nourishment of milk plus whatever vegetables go into them. Big bowls of such a soup as the cream of corn illustrated above, followed by a salad or a fruit cup with cookies would make quite an adequate lunch. Or at dinner time, when there is just a small quantity of the cold roast left for slicing, you could start in with

a hot, filling cup of soup to take the edge off everyone's hunger.

If you can still get fresh corn you can cut it off the ears raw and cook it as directed in the recipe, or you can cut cold left-over corn from the ears; and canned corn is available all the year round.

Instead of croutons or crackers floating on top of the cup you might use hot buttered popcorn, or some of the cheese popcorn that now is being sold ready-made in many stores.

Cream of Corn Soup

2 cups canned crushed corn or fresh
corn cut from the cob
1 cup water
1 quart of milk
1 onion, cut in half
1 tablespoon flour
4 tablespoons butter or other fat
Salt to taste
Pepper

Combine the corn and the water, cook for 10 minutes, and stir constantly to keep from sticking to the pan. Press the corn through a strainer. Heat the milk and the onion in the double boiler and thicken with the flour and the fat, which have been well blended. Add the corn pulp, salt, and pepper. Heat, remove the onion and serve.

**L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Editor:

The members of Local Union No. 1 are recuperating from our benefit picnic which was held at Triangle Park, on September 12, and which lasted until the wee hours of the following morning; some from long hours at the various stands and some from long hours of elbow-bending at the bar.

The picnic was given by the officers of the local union, the proceeds to go into our relief fund to aid members in time of need. The relief committee is John Meinert and Herman Finke, and they have been doing some good work.

It was a huge success, all attending having a big time and it was also successful financially and all the credit is due our committee, whose chairman was Charles Burgdorfer. We take our hats off to them. They certainly did a fine job and you can bet there was a lot of work connected with it. The donation committee, whose chairman was George Angus, was very successful in obtaining electrical appliances, groceries, hams, etc., for prizes. They were donated by the contractors and the various firms of the city. I didn't win anything but the lucky ones really got their rewards for attending. A couple of the contractors thought the boys needed some new tools, so they donated a tool box and a set of tools. A drawing was held in the afternoon for wiremen only. So a couple of the boys should be doing some fine work with those new tools.

In the afternoon and evening the old as well as the young took to the dance floor stepping around to the music of Morry Newman's Hot Shots. And when you hear that swing music you know why they are called "Hot Shots."

Our president, Frank Kauffman, was seen with a camera taking pictures and from what I hear he took about 40 pictures during the day. Bring the pictures around, Frank, some of the boys would like to see which way you caught them.

Fred Blind was a busy fellow all day banging on his automobile rim to attract business to his booth. And with his public address system he drowned out all the other barkers along the White Way.

Well, so much for the picnic, but I will say that anyone who missed it surely missed a good time. We had an attendance of about 1,200.

We have a proud father in our local who has really something to brag about. He is Elmer Schwartz, and has twin boys weighing 16 pounds at birth—one seven and a half, the other eight and a half pounds. Some armful to walk the floor with. They were the largest twins ever born in St. Anthony's Hospital of this city. We wish health to the twins and all the luck and happiness to Elmer.

MILTON (MACK) MCFARLAND.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The annual parade of the organized workers of Toledo was held on Labor Day. The good Lord must have a warm spot for them for he provided a beautiful, cloudless day for

READ

- Industrial facts about Toledo, by L. U. No. 8.**
- Canadian Labor convenes, by L. U. No. 568.**
- Slum clearance in Cincinnati, by L. U. No. 212.**
- A new labor radio station, by L. U. No. 349.**
- Electrical Workers frolic in St. Louis, by L. U. No. 1.**
- News from Halifax, by L. U. No. 625.**
- A fair radio station in Akron, by L. U. No. 306.**
- An unfair concern, by L. U. No. 613.**
- About the official Journal, by L. U. No. 68.**
- Financiering in Alberta, by L. U. No. 348.**
- From the Tri-Cities, by L. U. No. 145.**
- Real labor unity, by L. U. No. 77.**
- History in the making at Tampa, by L. U. No. 108.**
- Trip to Boulder Dam, by L. U. No. 18.**
- Dam moves, by L. U. No. 83.**
- From the Nation's Capital, by L. U. No. 26.**
- Railroad economics, by L. U. 887.**
- Supercharged missives from dynamic correspondents throughout our continent.**

poses. In the past five years the number of employees in these Toledo factories has doubled and the annual payroll is three times as great as it was in 1930. The workers in these plants enjoy most amicable relations with the management.

The Willys Overland Co. has at last solved its financial problems and is about to begin the manufacture of a new car which rumor says will be a four-cylinder job. In news articles they state that in the coming season they will make 75,000 of them and have promised to employ Toledo labor. What attitude will be taken as to collective bargaining is yet to be seen. The plant will employ about 3,000 workmen and the management states it will endeavor to give them work all the year around and do away with periodical layoffs common to the auto industry. The home building, six stories high, has just been remodeled with the work being done in its entirety by organized labor and, something unusual, the management publicly stated as much in their newspaper advertising. The boys are all at work at present and have prospects of a much better fall than they have had in some years. They tell me that the "Duke" has recovered from his recent indisposition, so maybe we will be hearing from him.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

As this is being written there is a big strike in progress at Salinas, Calif. The lettuce pickers are in trouble. We of Local No. 18 are very well acquainted with the facts. Our delegates to the State Federation of Labor just returned and made a concise report of the trouble. All lettuce now being shipped from Salinas is labeled HOT. Just read your daily papers for details. The paid press (of which Hearst is the leading light) blames it on the Communists. But we all know that anyone who stands for their rights are labeled as Communists, and we don't let that accusation bother us one particle. We wish the Brothers in Salinas all the success in the world.

Our Labor Day parade was a great success, it was by far the largest we ever had in our city. Locals No. 83, No. 40 and No. 18 consolidated into one marching unit, and what a nice showing we made. We were all dressed the same, dark trousers, white shirt, and a white cap—a good band in front of us, and one at our rear, we just couldn't get out of step. It's too bad we can't have two Labor Days each year instead of just one. The Brothers' enthusiasm goes up just like my blood pressure, and then dies down much quicker. That's why I think we should have an extra one.

My vacation came off as scheduled. The trip up to Boulder Dam was really worth while. It was my first trip up there since its completion. How really wonderful it is to get on the elevator and go down 550 feet, and get out and walk through a tunnel which is about 14 feet square. You walk about 250 feet and come out on a large balcony on the second floor of the power house overlooking the large generators. The surprise of my life was the difference in temperature

the largest demonstration of union workmen this city has ever seen. There were more than 25,000 of them in line. It took more than one hour for the marching host to pass a given spot. Numerous floats, handsomely decorated, were loudly cheered as they passed by. In the afternoon a picnic was held at Walbridge Park, where sports for young and old were enjoyed.

The man who has to work for a living in this city has much to be thankful for, as collective bargaining has elevated the wage scale to a point where he can enjoy some of the luxuries of life as well as the necessities. Toledo is a town of diversified industries and one of the largest of them at the present time is spending in the vicinity of a million dollars in construction work, all of which is being done by organized craftsmen. This company, the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., in its three Toledo factories employs better than 3,500 persons. For the last 18 months they have lost no time. The average earnings of these workers in a month reaches the sum of \$135,000, with a yearly total of almost \$6,000,000.

This amount is expended for labor only. Other huge sums are spent locally for materials and supplies which are used in the manufacture of their famous safety glass, plate glass and flat glass for special pur-

between the top of the dam and down in the power house, it was 114 on top, and only 80 down below. There was 375 feet of water at the dam, and it was backed up a distance of 90 miles. We also went up in the high Sierras and dabbled around in the snow, went over to Oakland and San Francisco to see the big bridges, and what a sight they were. The Bay Cities are going to celebrate their completion with a fair, and I suggest that all who can should visit the fair and see these mechanical wonders of the world. And we also visited Sequoia National Park, which to me is the gem of them all. I never get tired looking at those large trees (largest in the world), the oldest living things, estimated to be between four and five thousand years old. No visitor to California should go away without seeing them.

Local No. 18 is still progressing, new applicants are coming in all the time. Our business manager's office is sure a busy place. It may be that we will have to put another B. A. in the field before long to get caught up with our business. One of our troubles is, we expect entirely too much out of one man. We have members scattered all over Southern California, some are up at Mono Basin, and others all along the transmission line as far as Boulder Dam, and others along the Metropolitan Aqueduct as far as Parker, Ariz. And there are members of our local who expect the B. M. to cover this entire field, besides doing his city work. To me it seems very unfair to expect all of this from one man. However he is making a try at it, and so far is doing a good job of it. Am collecting data for that promised article, will get it in as soon as possible.

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Hello, my friends and Brothers everywhere, we are back on the front page again and thank the organization for making it possible. We have here in our nation's Capital an excellent set up taking in consideration the officers, men and conditions in general. Good conditions at this stage must prevail throughout our nation to combat the opposition.

Uncle Sam has at last started installation of air conditioning systems in the U. S. Capitol and the surrounding buildings. The government men have direct charge of hiring.

We feel proud after a long siege and good work of our business manager, Clement Preller, to get our men in on part of this work with our conditions and wage scale prevailing. We haven't in the past been so favorably situated due to the wage question, but due to our penetration in part and our continual fighting we hope in the near future to get recognition of all work controlled and operated by the government direct. We hope to convince the principal parties in the government charge of employment that fair men are more efficient, dependable and expedient than the unfair men. We have at this present time our president, John Noonan, as foreman at the House Office Building, and we feel sure he will crack the ice by turning out a perfect job to convince the principal parties the sound distinction.

The Brothers sure did turn out a magnificent piece of electrical installation in the White House which before operations had begun was proclaimed a fire trap. If every building with bad electric wiring was rewired we would no doubt be very, very busy.

Our former president, Joseph Creager, was suddenly stricken with acute appendicitis; he was taken to the hospital and an operation was successfully performed. We hope for his speedy recovery and may we see him enjoying himself at the Willard Hotel.

MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C., EMPLOYED AT THE WHITE HOUSE REWIRING

FRONT ROW: W. P. Mackessy, L. J. Johnson, W. J. Creamer, T. P. O'Dea, J. H. Hudson, G. Delaney, T. F. Moseley, S. B. Ashford, C. F. Beall, P. P. Oliveri, C. L. Williams, C. P. Carpenter, A. D. Bartlett, G. E. Cogswell (Local No. 28), G. O. Buckholtz, A. E. Jahn, R. E. Clark, C. L. Robey, M. O. Peed (foreman), O. H. Ross.

BACK ROW: F. H. Neitzey, N. R. Hardy, R. J. Owen, H. T. Houghton, E. A. Fritz, F. G. Althen, Arthur Lowe, J. F. Noonan, H. E. Mann, R. E. Robinette, C. C. Dodge, W. C. Liston, Andrew Zeller, L. P. Markham, P. A. Graham, J. H. Poetzman, J. A. Petit, W. E. Shoemaker, H. H. Langer, F. S. Bowen.

My friends, it is only a matter of a few days before the national election day. The writer hopes all of you voters out there not only scratch your head but use it. Look back a few years, take the present in consideration, also try to see the future. Take these facts and weigh them, then carefully check and poll your vote with a free hand and wish for the best.

Here's hoping the best man wins.

L. U. No. 26 in October will rub shoulders at a buffet supper and dance given in honor of and for members of the organization in the ball room of one of the leading hotels in the Capital City. (The Willard Hotel.)

The members will attend with their wives and lady friends and a good time is in store for all.

The program will consist of a very up-to-date buffet supper, dance, beer for those who may indulge, punch for those who are not beer consumers, a featured floor show with the best talent obtainable in and around the Capital City. We also will give away floor prizes to the lucky person or persons holding lucky numbers.

We expect to have a number of distinguished guests, for instance, those of interest in the electrical world and a few government and city officials.

The committee is working very hard with all their energy to bring about a successful event. The committee is composed of every officer in the organization adding the writer as chairman.

In return for our action and energy in giving this event, the committee believe we will not only bring the Brothers closer together but bring about a better understanding and we hope to achieve the good will of the public and business people in our city which in event the good will materialize, would be a great gain in the labor movement. We have a number of Baltimore men working in our city and they will be invited.

VICTOR A. GERARDI.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

After quite a delay we finally succeeded in landing a letter in print.

Before we forget, we wish to express appreciation to Brother Parks for helping fill up space in giving a good description of the blow-out the scribe missed. From all reports the boys enjoyed themselves and—well, read Parks' account of the affair again; we understand it's a pretty accurate description.

But the picture—that's a prize winner! We still wonder whether all that space was necessary to display the rogue's gallery of Local No. 28. We are afraid we'll receive some adverse criticism in referring to the picture as a rogue's gallery, when we can recognize but one rogue. You guessed it! None other than that famous and notorious Eddy Garmatz. For the information of the boys in the Brotherhood, this is that famous Eddy we once used to embellish these pages. Ed now sees to it that everything is in perfect running order at the plant on North Gay Street, to give all a perfectly smooth, thirst-satisfying amber drink topped off with suds. You bet—it's good American beer and 100 per cent union. In answer to questions already popping in advance, we're doing the above gratis, or maybe a case of suds wouldn't look bad either in the ice box.

Well, we notice that Brother Carl Scholtz is getting off to a flying start by making good on some of the promises made at the installation. Carl succeeded in placing a few of the boys with L. U. No. 26 to help along in collecting some of the weekly stipend dished out in their territory. Carl, as all should know by now, is our business manager and when he succeeded in placing the boys with Local No. 26, that was an excellent piece of work. He seems to have succeeded where prior efforts by others failed. Good luck to you, Carl! Let's hope for future success in relations with Brother Preller's outfit.

Speaking of Local No. 26, we recall a photo sometime ago in the Literary Digest, which showed one of their boys occupying quite a high place in this world—yes, sir, the highest place he could find in the nation's capital. We refer to that big boy with that historical name, Ethan Allen Fritz. Can he go places? Anybody with ambition enough to climb the Washington monument and use it for an easy chair to rest up, certainly attained the height of anybody's ambition. Greetings, Brother Fritz, from an ambitious scribe of L. U. No. 28!

We note that Local No. 865, of the railroad organization, through Brother Perego, expresses their appreciation for the working opportunities afforded their members some time ago by Local No. 28, on the Chevrolet job. L. U. No. 865 reciprocated by having placed this past summer quite a few of our boys at Mount Clare. That is the real spirit—helping a worthy Brother.

We noticed an article in the JOURNAL whereby Senator Copeland has introduced a bill in Congress to license electricians aboard ship. This will automatically make an electrician an officer, a position he should rightfully hold, as today a ship—we refer to the modern type—is electrified throughout and an electrician certainly carries a tremendous responsibility in safeguarding life and property aboard ship when at sea. Senator Copeland, in our humble estimation, deserves to be heartily congratulated.

We think our rambles should terminate with this last paragraph.

"ROSY."

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Cleveland has been bubbling over with excitement and conventions all summer. We had more conventions this year than we ever had in the history of this city. The largest among them were the Republican National Party, the Townsend R. O. A. Pension Party, the National Union for Social Justice, and last but not least by a long shot, the American Legion, all of which brought upwards of three quarters of a million visitors, who spent upwards of 10 million dollars. Our exposition, still in progress, has

brought to the city a couple more million visitors and their spending, I presume, cannot be estimated at this time. It sure was a gala season for the Lake City and a great one.

Well, we are in the throes of a great presidential campaign, and the fur is beginning to fly thick and fast. The major parties are going at it strong. Promises are holding the spot light, for the present at least, and it is going to be mighty hard for the poor old sap voter to decide just where he's at. There are more isms to select from in this campaign than we ever had to contend with before, with their innuendoes, and their trail of broken promises (and to my way of thinking that goes for them all) it is going to take some tall figuring just how to vote intelligently. One thing I am convinced of, regardless of what they say, prosperity is not returned, and will not return until the 10 million men now out of work, and their 12 or 15 million dependents, are off the relief rolls. Then and only then will I believe that there is even a semblance of social or industrial security in this country of ours.

I will have to comment on the recent party the wire fixers at the Muny had at the home of the exuberant maestro, Dutch Batke. After it was all over and a good time was had with all the boys, then it suddenly dawned on Dutch that all was not well when the divvy was to be made. He readily consulted his first aid, Paddy O'Neil, and to his surprise Paddy didn't or wouldn't lend a helping hand, so Dutch took matters in his own hands and when Paddy wasn't around Dutch put the touch on Paddy for 22 bucks and then used the old swimming hole tactics on his go to meeting clothes, and tied a few knots in them to fool the time away.

My good friend, Johnny Sinclair, likes to rough me at times as to my sincerity when trying to reason with him and accuses me of throwing the bull at all times, so let us see just how this little word fits into the life of the average person.

Bull! Every successful business man in the country uses it, he calls it initiative. Clergymen hold their congregations spell

bound with it, doctors feed it to their patients for medicine, lawyers sway juries with it to free their clients, a politician couldn't live 24 hours without it, and it's responsible for nine marriages out of 10, and I'll wager, Johnny, you spilled a little of it before you could win her to walk down the middle aisle with you. My wife has made me a life member in the Ananias club since our wedding.

Necrology

It is with deep regret and respect that we offer our heartfelt sympathy to our fellow Brothers and colleagues, Brothers Frank Wilford and William McCarty, who just recently lost their son and daughter, respectively. Brother Wilford, a fine young man with a promising future, was suddenly and untimely called to his eternal reward a short time ago; likewise, Brother McCarty's daughter, while they had been foretold of her demise for some little time previous, notwithstanding the loss is just as great. Your many friends extend to the Brothers and their families their heartfelt sympathy and sincerely hope you will find consolation in the belief some day you will be reunited where partings are no more.

JOSEPH E. ROACH.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Well! Here we are again. Many months have elapsed since we have forwarded news from this jurisdiction. No honorable excuse can be given for such unwholesome neglect; the heavy hand of procrastination has scored more points, it appears, when the time for a letter to our JOURNAL arrives, than has the more just hand of duty.

Our International is placing in our midst and before the general public each month, a publication that would be a credit to any business enterprise. The articles prepared directly, or reviewed and presented by the I. B. E. W. research department are of primary interest not alone to tradesmen, but to consumers and citizens in every walk of

life. Adopted, pending, or required legislation or subjects related thereto, in so far as they affect the general welfare of the majority and particularly those who toil honestly and expect a fair return therefrom, are consistently and in a manner clear and devoid of rancor, appearing in our JOURNAL. The members of our Brotherhood are inclined to accept its arrival each month end as a matter of fact. Comparison with other magazines of a like nature will, however, disclose its actual value to us. Readers who are non-members judge and respect its value upon such basis.

Labor Day, 1936, has passed into history. An exceptionally large number participated in the parade; the ranks of the reviewees too, were by far the greatest ever, an interesting and healthy sign.

It does seem as though, as Bufe of L. U. No. 38 suggests, that some interesting articles concerning hunting and fishing should be forthcoming from some of the scribes. Reels of lead cable, lines of 60,000 volts, poles of spruce, should give inspiration to write concerning reels, poles and lines along the streams and upon the lakes. There are quite a number of fishermen in L. U. No. 68. Some are so enthusiastic concerning the sport that they're often referred to as "Fishin' Fools." The distance they will travel, the sleep they will lose, the hardships they'll undergo in an endeavor to satisfy that impulse called fishing would normally result in one's being sent to a psychopathic hospital for investigation. "I hope to send in a story, perhaps a picture, for the benefit of 'The Hot Stove League,'" in the meantime I shall remain in doubt concerning the circumstances that prevented the school of pickerel on one side of Bufe's boat from charging into the perch on opposite side. A "pick" will "take" a bull head of good size, will he not? But unless a perch is skinned and spine removed, he "isn't bait for pick," is that correct?

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Things seem to move with exceptional rapidity in this section of the world of late, so much so that I am spending a lot of time trying to figure out which I should lead off with in this monthly letter writing. If I seem to get a little mixed up some time please bear with me and forgive my errors.

I am trying to get over the effects of last night's trip to Western Washington's annual fair. I tried hard to be as much of a success as the fair was and so am a little slow and unsteady today. This year's fair at Puyallup will be something the natives will talk about for many years, I believe, for it is the first time that there has been nothing but summer weather during fair week and they have had record breaking attendance every day since it opened. This is also the first year the work on the fair grounds has been done by none but union labor.

After 17 Labor Days with no parade, Seattle awoke with a bang this year and turned out in a real demonstration of organized strength that should have waked up a lot of our leading Tories to the fact that there is real unity within the labor ranks of Seattle today, and that an injury to one must be an injury to all. Here perhaps I err a little when I say, "waked up the Tories" instead of "the Tories are awake" for they sure are after organized labor in Seattle.

Organized labor turned out 25,000 strong for the parade. The largest single group was the Maritime Federation with 7,000. Believe me it was sure a thrill to see so many men from one group all dressed in white shirts and white caps marching eight abreast and taking in nearly four blocks.

Consumer Co-operation in America

By SIDNEY WEISE, L. U. No. 2

To the wage earner who has won a wage increase, and almost immediately has seen its benefits vanish in an increase in the price of all the necessities of life which he must procure, "Consumer Co-operation In America," by Bertram B. Fowler, gives many of the reasons, and offers a way out of the dilemma, which has prompted the observation, "Oh, what is the use to join the union when the grocer always raises prices as soon as we get a raise in wages?" The book is published by the Vanguard Press, of New York, and gives late accounts of the activities and accomplishments of 20 Co-operative Societies now affiliated with the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.

Noting that this league comprises both societies of farmers and societies of laboring people; distributing or providing nearly everything from fire insurance to milk, clothing, groceries, gasoline, lubricating oils and fertilizer; buying at wholesale at their own specifications; the author observes that "Labor needs co-operation, and co-operation needs the labor movement. For without a strong and intelligent body of labor to set up standards of hours and wages within the co-operative movement, labor will simply find itself working for a new set of bosses." Whereas consumer co-operation offers organized labor its opportunity to fix the standards of goods handled, which could mean the use of the union label. The author observes, "The co-operative movement offers labor its first real chance to have a controlling vote in the economic system."

In 300 pages, a story is told of how a few determined people who knew what they wanted, have accomplished much which the NRA failed to do, "because there was nothing the legislators could do to enforce their political demands."

The histories of many of the consumer's societies which started with the proverbial shoe string are given, together with much data on starting a society, which is all well worth the attention of any thoughtful person.

Locals No. 77 and No. 46 went together on the expense of a large band for the parade. As Local No. 77 is affiliated with the miscellaneous trade section of the Central Labor Council we led this group in the parade and the boys got a good hand from the lines.

There were so many fine floats in the parade that the prize committee felt obligated to buy additional prizes for the locals that entered them.

Among the newer unions that entered their first parade in Seattle were the Plywood and Veneer Workers, the Furniture Workers, the Sawmill and Timber Workers, the Packinghouse Workers, the Flour and Cereal Workers, the Aeronautical Workers, and the Teachers with a float depicting a little red school house being threatened with a large and slimy octopus with a face very similar to a very well known publisher. The much berated and talked of but small Seattle chapter of the American Newspaper Guild was there with many banners.

Probably the Newspaper Guild should have led the parade for it was the support of these strikers that really accounted for the large turnout.

The newsroom strike of the Hearst-owned Seattle Post-Intelligencer continues into its seventh week, following the strikers' refusal to accept a "settlement offer" which actually was a demand for virtual unconditional surrender by the strikers.

These newspaper reporters, photographers, and editors, members of the Seattle Guild, a union of newsroom employees, walked on strike on August 13 as a last resort after the management had discharged two veteran employees for union activity and indicated that they would fire others unless they quit the union.

The strikers were joined on the picket lines by sympathizers from other unions. Members of the printing crafts, required to report to work under the terms of their agreement with the management, were unable to pass the picket lines and the paper suspended publication rather than offer any recognition to the strikers. This is the longest that any metropolitan paper has ever remained suspended by reason of its refusal to respect its employees' rights to organize.

It was more than a month before the management would consider the strikers for a conference and then after a three-day session offered them a proposition that would insult a child after the ifs and ands were deleted from it. It meant nothing more than a chance to go back to work under the same conditions that existed before the strike.

These strikers have held out well for such a small group and still need all the help they can get.

The National Labor Relations Board, under Trial Examiner Edwin S. Smith, has been in session since September 10 but to date has not been able to effect any amiable settlement.

The maritime situation on this coast has been getting a lot of adverse publicity, but it is not as bad as the papers would like to lead the public to believe. The Maritime Federation is honestly attempting to forestall any trouble but it is doubtful if the employer groups will really do the same. There seems to be an attempt to prepare for trouble by continual agitation in the press by certain interests that are adverse to any peace between organized labor and their employer.

The rejuvenation of one of the great labor breakers of the Pacific Coast, the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association, seems to point to more trouble for us, particularly California.

Our business manager, George Mulkey, and his assistant, Al Martin, accompanied the World Power delegates on their tour of this

THE LOCAL MEETS TONIGHT

By H. C. DAW, L. U. No. 348

There's a magnetic field in the old arm chair

When the chilling breezes bite;
You are snug and warm in its
cushions there—
But—the local meets tonight!

There's a magnetic field at the
hockey game,

Under the shimmering light;
Without **you** they'll meet—who'll
answer **your** name
When—the local meets tonight!

There's a magnetic field at the
movie show,

With a thriller that holds you
tight,
As she cuddles closer—you're all
aglow,
While—the local meets tonight.

There's a magnetic field in the
dance hall's glare

With the girl who is Miss Right;
If there's work to do such a few
must share—
When—the local meets tonight.

There's a magnetic field in an
open book,

The old pipe pulls just right;
Then the good wife says—with
that knowing look—
Does—the local meet tonight?

Of course it meets—do **you** feel no
shame—

It will carry on the fight:
The old gang is there with Jimmy
Frame—

**THE LOCAL MUST MEET
TONIGHT.**

part of Washington, but I have not had time to get all the story down so will tell you about it in the next letter.

The State of Washington is just getting over the effects of trying to pick out its political hopes from a ballot that looked like a casualty list from the front. This year's election is the first one under the new blanket primary law, and there were only 12 candidates for governor and 20 for lieutenant governor and so on down the line.

What a life, what a life! I hope there is no fair to attend the last of next month or I will not be able to do justice to the World Power boys.

IRVING PATTEE.

L. U. NO. 83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The letter in the August issue was a special plea for you to march Labor Day. The call was more than answered. The showing that No. 83 made was indeed a credit to our organization. Locals No. 18 and No. 40 both had nice turnouts and helped swell the ranks, but thanks to No. 83 we really had a gang in the parade. Two years ago, if I remember correctly, there were 27, last year 85 and this year nearly 250 paraded. As a member of the Labor Day committee, I want

to tell all of you just how our group stood as a part of the parade. At the general committee meeting after Labor Day, the electrical workers were credited with having the best band and also the most impressive group in line. Well, I hope you all enjoyed it and will be on deck next year.

Have you noticed the very apparent agitation of the Times since September 7 concerning the menace of organized labor to the open shop in L. A.? So you see the very purpose of the parade has been accomplished.

At our last local union meeting Brother Peabody reported on conditions at Boulder Dam. There were over 300 electrical workers on the job putting the final touches on the giant generators and getting everything set to start current flowing to Los Angeles on October 7. He told us about the terrific heat the men endure while working down in the "hole," also about a condition that many of you have never thought of, I know I missed it and I've been there several times. The power houses are only 600 feet above sea level and Boulder City, which houses the workers, is around 2,000 feet above, and the heat and the change of altitude each shift really taxes a strong man's constitution.

A large number of our boys are working on the cycle change. San Pedro and Southwest Los Angeles have already been cut over to 60 cycles and by the time this reaches you Hollywood and all of south Los Angeles will be operating on the new setup. The men are being worked very hard and 16, 18 and 20-hour shifts are the rule rather than the exception.

At this writing Los Angeles is preparing a mammoth electrical exposition to be opened with a brilliant pageant depicting light and power progress made in this area in recent years. This, of course, could not be held, nor the progress made, without the electrical worker.

Now a few words about the growth of our local. Since this last June our membership has increased nearly 30 per cent, which puts it up close to the 500 mark. And financially speaking, our feet are on pretty firm ground. Much credit should go to Brother Ellicott, who, as business manager is doing a fine job. We hope that he will be able to bear up under the shock of hearing a few words of appreciation as the B. A. is generally on the grease.

The application committee has been working every Monday night for the past few months as it found the usual one meeting a month was far from sufficient to handle the volume of applicants. Brothers Lackey, Straw and Krausse are doing a thorough job and to date have investigated more petitions in the short time of their service than has any other committee in its full term.

Brothers, it's a sign of the times and a darn good one. Has any other major local done as well?

LEO L. BALTAZOR.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

I said in my last month's letter I would give my impression of the Labor Day parade, but after making very elaborate plans the local at a special meeting on September 3, voted to withdraw from the parade because the Boston C. L. U. committee would not put the local in the first division after it had been explained that a lot of our members are shift workers and would find it almost impossible to participate. I just mention these facts so there won't be any misunderstanding.

The local voted at the last meeting to file another bill to license all linemen, operators and cable splicers and anyone handling over 300 volts in the State of Massachusetts. I

hope everyone will get behind this bill because it is for the benefit of anyone who is now a member of the I. B. E. W. and positively will not do anything harmful to the inside locals because any member will be allowed a stipulated length of time to make application for license without examination.

Do not forget our regular meeting on October 15, there are a lot of important things going on and you should be in on it.

H. N. FITZGERALD.

L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

We had the election of officers several months ago but have not a press secretary as yet. I have been asked, coaxed, and what not to take the office but have never given any definite answer. Until I make up my mind as to my future actions I'll write as a free lance for this local, unless otherwise instructed.

While on the subject of writing a thought occurs to me in regards to a resolution by L. U. No. B-1011. I can see their point of view and appreciate what they intend to accomplish with it. I can also see another side to this same question, that of the person writing the article. I have written a few along these same lines and will try to state my views in a logical manner.

The person writing an article about types of equipment, when employed in a special case, as has been done in the case of the articles on "air conditioning," discussing their connections, functions, and operating characteristics is not interested in the economic situation of the manufacturer. He is not concerned in the type of shop the equipment is made, whether open or closed. He is giving a discussion on its technical details, where it is used and even name or discuss a certain make of apparatus of which this is a part.

A certain make of equipment could not very well be discussed and then have some parts of its structure, either omitted, or if included in the discussion, an extra paragraph carried, devoted to the labor conditions involved in its manufacture.

The only interest the writer has is in its engineering functions and to my mind he would be violating the ethics of the engineering profession of which he is a member, to do as the resolution required. If I included such a statement in any article I wrote I would feel that I were violating the ethics of the engineering society and profession of which I am a member and would feel that under these conditions I would not be able to contribute articles to this JOURNAL. Others I am sure would feel the same and the JOURNAL would suffer the loss of this valuable information.

The way to gain the point set forth in this resolution, it seems to me, would be in the form of an "Editor's note" at the end of the article.

I would like to state that the foregoing statements were not made just as a criticism but with a constructive thought in mind as I feel that this information is valuable in cases of replacements, as a good union product could then be substituted.

Criticisms are sometimes misconstrued. Many times officers of an organization are criticised for some of their actions or of a report read at a meeting. This should show that there is some interest being shown and everything not just taken for granted. To criticise does not always mean to mistrust, as many times it is of a constructive nature. Then again, we are not perfect, everyone makes mistakes, then also remember the old saying, "You can't please everyone." But criticism given and received in the proper manner will be of a constructive nature.

Next month we in Tampa expect to see history made in the labor movement at the A. F. of L. convention here. The great question of craft vs. industrial unionism should occupy a greater portion of the convention's time and I hope be settled once and for all as we in the labor movement cannot ever hope to advance our ideals and standards if we proceed to wreck what we have, by fighting among ourselves.

We condemn dual organizations when regarding company unions, condemn the absurd statements upholding their existence, condemn their attitude toward the violation of crafts being represented separately, and lo and behold, we set up unions, and today the movement is on foot to increase this setup on a much greater scale, which would in time cause the crafts to lose their identity.

This would be a great calamity and break the very backbone of the institutions upon which we were founded. Labor today stands to lose more due to its own reactions than ever before. We have many enemies around us without fighting each other. We must agree with each other to advance our ideals and standards, if not, we are lost.

I want to close this article with a thought to bear in mind when in Florida. The Collier Hotel System is very unfair to us and refused to discuss the situation. In Tampa they operate the Tampa Terrace and Floridian hotels. I hope the A. F. of L. delegates will remember that while here.

We are trying to improve conditions in Tampa, which at present are nothing to write home about. The "city fathers" believe in low wages and poor conditions and then groan about poor business. I wonder where they think we get what it takes to go around and relieve them of that surplus stock they have? Do they expect a man to loaf or be on relief 99 per cent of the time and then go to their establishments to purchase clothing and other things when they just exist? It might be a good idea for these business men to take a course in economics.

I'll end this time with a passage from "The Note Book of Elbert Hubbard," which I feel is appropriate during these trying times:

"Let us be proud of our country, and not bespatter her men of mind with mud,
"It is time to build.
"It is time to unite.
"It is time for faith
"It is time for brotherhood.
"Let us be glad we are Americans, and stand together for American institutions."

THEODORE FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT IOWA

Editor:

For the last two days Rock Island has been host to the Knights Templars of Illinois and today, Sunday, they had a parade lasting about two hours. It was a beautiful sight to witness. By looking at all the plumes on the hats of the Knights one would think they owned an ostrich farm, and as for flags, it looked like the Legion on parade; and as for bands, music was heard continually as when one finished the other commenced. I am sure all visiting Knights and their ladies enjoyed their time here, with the exception of one day which the weather man rather spoiled their time outside, but their activities on the inside were well kept up with dancing at all the hotels and at the temple.

L. U. No. 145 had their picnic the last of August, which was too late to get in the last WORKER. The committee did all in their power to make it the grand success it was, also the members of the committee wish to thank all who did their part in help-

ing. Our friend "Happy" Haskins and his family motored over from Galesburg, Ill., and were there waiting for things to start when we of No. 145 arrived at the park. Well, it took Walter Schiffler of No. 134, Chicago, to come down here and show the boys the fine points of barn yard golf, winning himself a pair of pliers for his efforts. Walter is in charge of the million-dollar high school being constructed in Rock Island and two jobs at the Moline State Hospital. The children had their usual fill of ice cream and candy and of course for the men, local option is a thing of the past. The committee gave out many nice prizes to the children and women, yours truly is sorry he hasn't the names of all the winners to give. The ball game was the high light. I still think the boys are better wiremen than ball players. Umpire Olsen said that Captain Paulson of the Davenport team wouldn't make a good bat boy, let alone a ball player, but I can't put in the WORKER what Paulson said about Olsen. Well, we had a good time and will be looking for next year to fight it out again.

We are fortunate that our members are and have been fairly busy for the last two years, which is a great contrast to three and four years ago when only a scant 25 per cent of the boys were working at what they could get. There is only one reason for that and all of us Brothers when we go to the polls this November should use our common sense and vote for the man who made it possible that we are now working. No other than our present President Roosevelt. Although there have been a few slight mistakes made we still know that President Roosevelt stands 100 per cent back of union labor. His opponent, since he has been governor, has never been very strong for organized labor, neither was he up to the time he became governor which office he was lucky to get elected to, because of a three-way contest. He was hardly known outside of his own state politically. As for President Roosevelt, before he became governor of New York, and even before that, has always favored union labor and that alone for us union Brothers ought to give us serious thought.

Now to our Brothers of Illinois, for the same reason you can't go wrong in getting behind our present Governor Horner and re-elect him to his office for the same reason, he stands back of the President. Why not make it a clean slate and elect the whole ticket so that after November they can all go back and finish the good work they have started?

Well, next month I will try to give you more local news. I just had this in me to get out and there it is. L. U. No. 145 wishes you all success and good luck, will be seeing you. So long,

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

Local Union No. 193 held an election on June 24 and the following Brothers were elected for two years:

R. L. Hawkins, president; R. H. Costello, vice president; H. A. Kuster, recording secretary; William C. Murphey, treasurer; L. J. (Jack) Gleason, financial secretary and business manager. Karl Bitschenauer, H. J. Herrin, Carl Kinkade, W. R. Williams, executive board; L. J. Gleason and Henry Bogaske, delegates to I. B. E. W. convention; Howard H. Weaver, press secretary.

Brother Armbruster, former business manager, is working with Brother Scott of Local No. 702 of West Frankfort, Ill., trying to organize the men of Central Illinois Light Company, Springfield, Ill.

Brother E. J. Davis has transferred his membership to the new Decatur, Ill., local, nuff sed.

The Illinois State Fair has come and gone but is not forgotten by the boys, as the fair employs many men under the supervision of Brother Kelly Rachford.

Morris Newman of Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., is working at present on a P. W. A. job.

Most of our P. W. A. jobs are winding up now and things look quiet for this winter. Some of the boys are on vacation now. We hope this vacation stuff don't become a habit like it did a few years ago.

HOWARD H. WEAVER.

L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

Time's awastin' so it behooves me to get a wiggle on or be on the AWOL list again this month. (Voice from the dining room—"What difference would that make?")

Had hoped to have some interesting facts and figures concerning the Stanley A. Holmes model village, the alphabetical project that arose on the site of the original slum clearance operation. But having deteriorated into the worst of procrastinators, will have to wait until I get the complete data from Bill Terrill, who has been running the electrical end of the job. Also have a photo of the new Chevrolet sign that was erected on the old Central pier this past season but that will likewise have to wait until I can get the complete list of names of the men who labored on it. Have had the picture in my possession for the past month so feel that an apology is due Chambers, our "B. M." for my negligence. Betwixt working a split trick on maintenance and the afternoon siesta on the beach, a fella don't have much time or inclination for anything else.

Financially speaking, we have enjoyed the best summer since 1930 and that goes for the local union as well as the merchants, hotels and rooming houses. Contrary to all reports the Labor Day week-end was not as large as some we have had, but that can be attributed to the cool weather that prevailed from as far west as Pittsburgh and south to Baltimore, the territory from whence come a large percentage of our cash customers. New York and Philadelphia were very well represented but the latter are in the class commonly called "Down-for-the-Dayers." And not a helluva lotta profit in them.

The revived and revised annual beauty pageant wasn't much to write home about. 'Tis true there were 48 or 52 entrants but in our humble opinion all but three could have stayed home and we would have never missed them. The others were "the run of the mine." Of the three only one reached the finals and she wasn't in the money. As usual there was a certain amount of dissatisfaction over the final choice and without detracting one single iota from the charming Miss Philadelphia, our personal choice was Miss Connecticut, who was a mighty sweet eyeful, especially in her white bathing suit. But that brings up what the old lady sez when she kissed the cow. So let's skip it.

When the N. J. State Federation of Labor convened here early this month, our old amigo, Louie P. Marcante of L. U. No. 269 was again elected the prez for the third consecutive time. Which speaks volumes for his popularity as well as the intelligent and diligent manner in which he conducts the affairs of the state body. He was unanimously acclaimed for the high office.

The N. J. State Electrical Association also met here on the thirteenth and L. U. No. 211 was ably represented by Chambers, Eger and

Moretti. Was very sorry to have missed out but "the show must go on" as any good trouper will tell you.

Among the more prominent visitors this summer were "Wash" Washburn, of your fair city, who has been a member of the Metropolitan Police Department for the past nine years but who still keeps his card paid up in the I. O. (Man, dear, I just had to give that guy honorable mention for the Missus and I expect to come down there in November and hang our hats in his domicile and NOT in his bastile.) The others were Sol Goldstein and Eddie Forbes of L. U. No. 98. From one I learned that "Ould Mon" (?) Dexter of 98 was advised to use roller skates or else. How about it, Dex? And that reminds me; where has the press secretary of 98 been for the last six months?

L. U. No. 211 enjoyed a very profitable week down at the hall where the American Bakers' Association are holding their convention, the first since 1930. The peak load of wiremen was very close to 40, which took up all the slack in the unemployed list. We also have two more very good shows coming in October that will relieve the business manager of some of his worries. After that, well, your guess is as good as mine.

Now for some personal chatter and then finis for this month: Many thanks to "Bodacious Ink" Madden, the business manager of L. U. No. 313, for his kindness to our fellas. And listen, "Ink," ol' chap, "don't never sass a traffic cop again."

The Copyist certainly gave me one good laugh with his remarks concerning his personal correspondence. Here it is two months later and no reply to my letter of last April or was it in January. But when the old soands do get enuff ambish to write, he can do a mighty good job.

My old fran, "Dizzy" Evans worked but one hour on the Bakers' Show when a mess of plumber's pipe fell about eight inches and broke a bone in his foot. So in addition to being dizzy, he is now hobbling around on crutches with a cast on the foot. It might have been worse for him, just suppose that it was his tongue in a cast. Wotta break for the rest of us that would have been, eh wot?

We note that Dr. Thomas Wright, an eminent English school director, has broken unto the front pages with the assertion that MAN begins to slip intellectually at the age of 40. Now I know what ails George "Lovie" Richmond, Bert Martin, El Pequeno, and Dizz Evans. (Laugh that off and Davie me some more, will yuh?)

My personal nomination for the world's worst pest or aggravation is an unweaned pup crying for its mother. Our landlord came home with a six weeks old police pup and for the last two hours he or maybe it's a she, has been crying its heart out for momma. Come to think it over it's the landlord to be blamed, not the pup.

Have you read O. O. McIntyre's article in the October Cosmopolitan? It deals with his wife and their happy and successful financial "agreement" that has now been in force over a long period of time. The article is a candid confession of his financial short comings and gives credit to the "only one" for her sagacity and foresight. All of which takes a large amount of "intestinal fortitude" on his part for the average man would have the outside world believe that HE is the works in the household. (Parson Jones please note.)

For a city of this kind we have always been remarkably free of the noisy strolling drunks, even at the height of the season, when our visitors are down here solely for the purpose of having a good time. But there is one gang who comes here that makes Rome howl with a vengeance. And that is the N. J. State Policemen's Beneficial Associa-

tion. Several years ago they "went to town" and the riot squad had to be called to quiet them down. They were not engaged in a free-for-all but the bunch were sure stewed to the ears with the result that nobody slept that night in the neighborhood.

The post office job is still dragging along and the opening date has now been set for January, but the "powers that be" didn't designate which January. Maybe "Bugs" Lehrer or Ott Eckland can tell us.

Das iss allus (and I'll get a growl from Dutch Shultz for that) so with kindest personal regards and the wish that you and Brother Dan have a good time in Florida at the A. F. of L. Convention this fall, I'll be signing off at 1:45 p. m., September 29.

BACHIE.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I believe the heat wave has left us. That old 100- to 119-degree period is of the past. Crisp, fresh mornings already cause me to worry and wonder as to just what my winter wardrobe will consist of. As time marches on I find myself weakening just a bit more than in previous years at the approach of the winter months, and should this winter equal in severeness the one we experienced last season, I am much afraid that the stores out our way will be unable to supply one with clothing as per my specifications, so if any of "youse guys" see me appearing on the job with skull cap, woolen mittens and an ankle-length raccoon coat, please don't fire without first giving warning.

I really have enjoyed the summer season.

Out on our government resettlement project we worked for eight hours every working day since July 1, in the wide open spaces with nothing except the sky above you, with the heat at times so intense that as many as 40 mechanics and laborers were overcome in one day and 30 teams had to be removed from the field within a few hours time before they became completely exhausted. But our gang carried on without the temporary loss of a man. While some did not comment so favorably, they all stuck it out.

But another story in connection with the recent heat wave concerns that of the poorer class, huddled together in the congested districts throughout the heart of town. I don't believe I ever saw our public parks and parkways so overcrowded at night as they were this summer. You could drive through town for blocks and blocks without finding space enough on the parkways to accommodate one more human being. Entire families, single characters who never have known what it meant to call any place home, and lone children combined to make up this human mass. Some of the more fortunate used mattresses, others had only blankets, while many were satisfied with no other bedding than a few old newspapers. They sought the choice locations early and were to be found there night after night. A break in the weather at this time certainly meant a break for them.

We can well thank those connected with the present national administration who were responsible in cleaning up part of our congested districts through the West End Slum Clearance Project replacing many squares of mostly time-worn and weather-beaten tenement houses in the western section of town with a group of modern, strictly fireproof flats and single-family houses, which when completed will be placed on the market on a rental basis within reach of those who formerly occupied this location. All old buildings have been wrecked and real construction is now under

way, with a foundation company on the job in charge of all excavating, footings and foundations.

Surely, Cincy is receiving her share of government allotments, with many new projects now under way such as entire resettlements, public buildings being remodeled, new overhead passes, streets being resurfaced and the proposed new post office, also many new and resurfaced highways leading out of town for you fellows who want to make a quick get-away.

But still I wonder why they don't do something with our eastern section, where, barring our partly new and beautiful Lunken Airport, it still remains the same old "String Town on the Pike."

I apologize to Slim, Gus, Joe and any others who still make this section their headquarters as I have a kindly, sentimental feeling for the old place and spent many happy days there from a kid until my early twenties.

My aged mother, almost 80, still resides, alone, through her own arrangements, in the 4100 block, Eastern Avenue, where I never fail to make my weekly visits (now you guys of the Admiral know the why of my sometime hasty exit on Saturday afternoon). For many years past I have failed to notice any improvements in this section with the exception of an occasional new store front.

The old Bolt Glass Works warehouse on Davis Lane is present-day proof for my statement. Years ago this building was wrecked with the exception of the steel structure which stands today as an eyesore to all who view it.

At this writing the old L. and N. depot is being razed as are the East End car

barns, both located on the main throughfare and chances are very much in favor of these sites being thrown in the discard with nothing to replace the former structures.

It remains now for the old gas works to be torn down, then a view of Eastern Avenue from an Ohio river steamer will resemble an open mouth with many missing teeth at very irregular intervals.

You hear much of all other improvements at this time and it is all well worth mentioning, but why in this "best governed city in the U. S." is this section so badly neglected?

Once more do I apologize to you fellows who still make your home out there. What I have said is only constructive criticism and I sincerely hope we all live long enough to see old East End blossom out into a suburban district befitting to all the good people who still pride in calling it home.

THE COPYIST.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Due to some delay either in my writing or in Mr. Farley's mail delivery, my article for the September Magazine was late so this will make that one void and will start all over again.

On September 7 labor in Toledo responded 30,000 strong to rally around the standards for labor's parade, the largest of its kind ever attempted here. The bartenders led the parade, followed by the waitresses (God bless them). Four hundred electrical workers were in the line of march. Members from Locals No. 8 and No. 1047 joined No. 245 and I wish to announce that those boys

from No. 8 throw a mean parade. The members for No. 245 were led by our entertainment committee, Brothers Shirtinger, Standriff, Barber and Bauder, to the hall where someone had carelessly left several barrels of beer tapped and cold. I went along for a few minutes and stayed several hours. Our division in the parade was led by our president, Buchanan, and vice president, Grover Sweet. Immediately followed by our committeemen and other officers.

Yours truly carried No. 245's banner and it was my luck to have to walk directly behind one of those big horns in the band. At times the wind from it would almost carry me, banner and all, from out the parade. Sister Nida Prengle Bell looked over her ladies in the Women's Trade Union League like an old hen looks over her brood. An orchid to you and the girls, Nida. Our chief, Oliver Myers, could not hide the fact that he was pretty proud of his boys in the parade. Fewer faces of members were seen from the curb this year. Only three foremen were in the line of march. The boys from Grand Rapids and Defiance, Ohio, were well represented, but there must be a lot of Hopkins boys, for I saw Hopkins all over the place. One man couldn't be in so many places. Although the parade was over at 11 o'clock he was still parading at six. Was safely delivered to Grand Rapids, Ohio.

Carl Standriff and Earl Bauder were selected to serve on the entertainment committee with Louis Shirting because none of these boys indulge in any liquor that is not intoxicating. Galloping dominoes were introduced, which proved very distasteful to Brother Walter Dooley. Bill Urbanski proved that he has the same ability in

TURNING THE TABLES

Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Harry S. Goodwin.



handling the speckled cubes that he shows in manipulating the trailer on the pole truck. I always supposed that craps was a game of luck, but not the way that boy rolls them. All the old excuses were offered for not marching in the parade and some new ones. Brother Carl Ludwig wins the rubber safety belt by offering the best excuse of the year—he was unable to march because he couldn't stand so much walking, so he played golf all day. George Maiberger showed his excuse in a sportsmanlike way. His was a 12-pound past inhabitant of Gunn Lake, Mich., known as a pike. Would like to have picture published in the Journal of said catch, but the pages of this magazine are so small there wouldn't be room for George's smile.

But that's enough of the parade. We have under way an organizing campaign, trying to gather the black sheep into our fold. The boys in the meter department are slipping, it seems, as well as the boys in the underground. A driver of long standing still thinks that the Lord has been kind to him and that dues and organization are a fine thing as long as some one else pays the dues and gives him the same protection as the other men working on the same job. One man from a gang of 100 in the line department does not try to contribute his bit.

The employees are still on par with the securities of the company, in two classes, preferred and common, with dividends going to the preferred. But our attendance at our meetings, if it can continue as it has lately, will change some of this distribution of dividends. Our stewards are doing a fine job, they are all alert and on the job and have shown themselves willing to give their untiring time and effort towards a bigger and better local. If some one in the local would start a fund for the reimbursing of these stewards and committeemen, instead of condemning them in all they do, the present conditions would be in force longer.

And now Mr. Mailing Clerk here is some extra work for you as here are some members that have changed their address. Will you please change them? Thank you.

G. H. Brown, old address, 1121 Orchard, new, 2340 Rosewood Ave., Toledo; J. C. Kelly, old address 911 Forest, new, 638 W. Central Ave., Toledo; C. A. James, old address, 1756 Duncan, new, 3340 Wilson Place, Toledo; Carl R. Standriff of 3129 Monroe St., Apt. 3, Toledo, has never received the Journal.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

Employment is at a steady level in this district, with some projects yet to mature.

The Tri-County Building Trades Council will hold a picnic at Meyers Lake Park, Canton, Ohio, Sunday, August 30. These same three counties also happen to belong to the jurisdiction of Local 306.

Both the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor are scheduled to give addresses at this picnic. They are going to give their stand on labor policies.

The accompanying photograph depicts a new Summit County landmark, the 365-foot, half wave, vertical radiator of Radio Station WADC. I shall describe the tower this month and the transmitting equipment next month when it is fully completed.

There are 44 tons of metal above the three four-foot insulators at each corner. The insulators are filled with oil and there is also a heating element enclosed. The oil serves to distribute the heat evenly. This heating device keeps moisture and ice from grounding top to bottom sections.

The first 40 feet above insulators are common structural steel. The balance is all round bar steel. This round steel is used to take advantage of the aerodynamic principle that wind striking a rounded surface creates a vacuum on opposite side of object. This tends to brace tower or actually make

success, not financially, but from a social standpoint.

Not all of our members attended but we had a good crowd and perfect weather. The day began with a sail down the bay to the island and then various sports were enjoyed until dinner, which was followed by speeches by Brother Keaveney and Brother Kenefick, a remarkable dance program by the feminine entertainers, boxing matches, baseball and swimming, etc. One corner of the ball field was reserved for the liquid refreshments and this seemed to be very well patronized, practically all day.

Brother Keaveney gave a fine talk comparing the way new members coming into the union today find things pretty well set for them and sharing the benefits, with what a struggle it was for our charter members 20 years ago, and Brother Kenefick talked on unionism in general, making a very good speech.

It's lucky Brother Keaveney has such a thick growth of hair and it was a warm day or he might have caught a cold, as the last the writer saw of his straw hat, it was adorning a fence pole with the entire roof missing.

All is well with our members and our agreement is signed up until next July.

Not much need to tell you about the Maine election as you probably know all about it.

Enough to say that the popular Governor Brann was defeated for the Senate, much to the disgust of some of our members.

Will close by thanking Brothers Keaveney and Kenefick for attending our celebration and hoping the next time more officers from the International Office can be present.

RAY E. BONDWAY.

L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

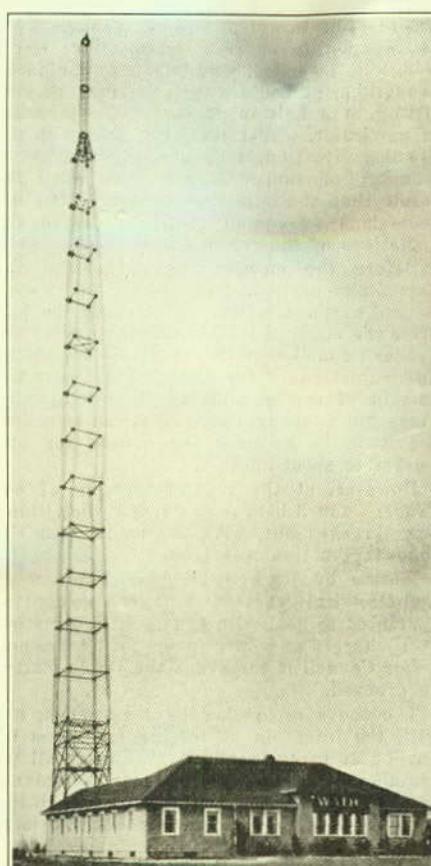
Editor:

After having to postpone our annual picnic for almost a month, we were finally rewarded with an ideal day, on Saturday, September 5. There were about 135 in attendance, and whilst we might have had a better turn-out of the members of the local, we felt we could excuse them, seeing that it was the Labor Day week end some of them took the opportunity of visiting the U. S. A over the holiday. However, I think I can vouch for all who were present that we had a wonderful time. The committees were amply repaid by the smiling faces of the children, which greeted them at every turn. Brother R. Burns proved an able chairman of the committee, and with the aid of his energetic assistants the picnic turned out to be a decided success.

The Trades and Labor Congress met in convention at Montreal recently, and we were fortunate in having delegates representing these two cities present at the convention. It was the first time in years that we have had representation. We have not had any official report yet, but I understand that a special meeting is to be called, so that the delegate from Fort Williams, who happens to be J. R. Pattison, president of the Trades and Labor Council, may present his report.

I understand that the Trades Congress passed a resolution going on record as pledging their support of the Spanish government in their present political crisis. Much criticism has been hurled at them for the attitude they took on this question. So much so that the president, P. M. Draper, had to issue a statement through the press to the effect that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was not a supporter of Communism.

President Draper may deny through the press that they favor Communism, nevertheless, regardless of what he says, Communism is creeping into the ranks of labor at an alarming rate, and if not checked, will



HIGH TOWER

it leans back into the wind. The tower is built to withstand a 120-m.p.h. gale.

The tower has an a. c. resistance of 226 ohms, and is made to serve up to a capacity of 50 k.w. You will notice that one corner member seems to be larger than the others. It is, and within this member is the ladder to mount to the 1,000-watt flashing beacon atop the tower and to reach the four aircraft warning lights on the corner spans.

As you will understand, if conduit were used from the bottom to top across insulators it would defeat their purpose. Instead, a novel set of static coils is used to transmit the a. c. supply to the lights. The a. c. is stepped up to the same frequency as the r. f. c. by these coils. Then it is collected across the insulators and stepped down to the conventional frequency.

This station is owned and operated by Allen T. Simmons, who is fair to organized labor. He has furnished hundreds of hours of employment to members of the building trades during the construction of his station and at his recently completed and beautiful new home.

The wiring to and on this tower was done by our members for one of our local, union contractors.

C. W. MURRAY.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

A few lines from your correspondent from Local No. 333, I. B. E. W., of Portland, Me.

Our twentieth anniversary and field day held at Long Island July 18, was a huge

force what few democratic countries remain into a Fascist dictatorship. The following report will tend to uphold my remarks above. A bulletin issued by the I. F. T. U. urging labor to unite in their efforts to help the workers of Spain, came into the hands of one of the delegates to the Trades and Labor Council of Fort William, he in turn brought the matter to the attention of the first Trades Council meeting, with the result that a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed, and that all local labor unions be circularized, asking them to send delegates to a conference to be called at an early date, to go fully into the Spanish situation with a view to helping the workers of Spain. The circulars were sent out in short order, but the resolution was not adhered to, with the result that political as well as labor organizations were invited to the conference.

The secretaries of local unions affiliated with the Trades Council received circulars, but as usual were lax in their duties in not getting busy and seeing that delegates were appointed to attend the conference.

You note the difference. The political parties, including the Communist party and radical labor, were right on their toes from the moment they secured their circulars, with the result that when the conference was called it was practically dominated by political and extreme radical organizations. The outcome of this meeting was a motion by a political delegate and seconded by a member of the Communist party, that a committee be appointed to visit all local labor unions asking them to give their moral and financial support to the government of Spain, also that public meetings be called throughout the city with a view to the same end.

The motion was passed and immediately a leader of the Communist party was on his feet with another motion, that the committee appointed to visit local labor unions be strictly accredited delegates to the Trades Council. Communism scores again under the cloak of the Trades and Labor Council.

I was present at this meeting as an individual citizen, not as a delegate from the electrical workers union, and as such, I opposed all business undertaken by the conference, giving as an explanation of my attitude, that this conference being held under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, was at the outset, dominated by a political and radical element, and that any

resolutions passed could not be endorsed by the Trades Council when the accredited delegates were not present. Anyhow, I was overruled, and the meeting adjourned with full intentions of furthering their actions.

Last week I was again invited to attend a public meeting in the city hall auditorium, on the same subject only the scope of action was starting to widen. Several speakers were called upon to address the meeting, which was well attended, and when one glanced about him, he could almost imagine he was sitting in a hall in Moscow. One speaker in particular, whilst referring briefly to the Spanish situation, took the opportunity of lauding Communism to the skies, with the result that the applause was such that my deductions were well confirmed as to the affiliations of the crowd around me.

Before the meeting was concluded the Communist party had practically taken over control of the meeting. On leaving the hall after the meeting I told the secretary of the Trades Council that they had sold out to the Communist party for \$29.12, which was the amount of money collected for the Spanish cause, blood money, that's all it can be called, for it is to be used for bullets for one worker to shoot another.

However, at the regular meeting of the Trades Council held recently, the whole thing was thrashed out, with the result that the following motion was passed:

Motion by F. Kelly and C. Doughty of the electrical workers, that the committee appointed to deal with the Spanish situation be discharged and in so far as the Trades and Labor Council is concerned the whole matter be dropped.

The above report has been set down, not with the intention of forcing my views on anyone as being infallible (for after all we are all entitled to our own private opinion), but with the sole idea of trying to bring home to the minds of the workers who have been endowed with freedom of speech and thought under a British and American democracy, that the real fight today is against the deluge of Communism, whose strength today on the North American continent outnumbers those who overthrew the Russian government in 1917. I would like it understood that I am not a believer in Fascism, my firm belief is that capitalism with its selfishness and greed breeds Communism, and that Communism with its revolutionary activities

forces governments to restrict civil liberty—thereby forcing a dictatorship to preserve law and order, the result finally leads to Fascism.

Here's a resolution that is worthy of note and would not be amiss for any democratic organization to adopt. It was passed recently by the "Irish Christian Front" at Dublin, Ireland:

"Resolved, That we brand Communism in Ireland as an alien conspiracy against the civil and religious liberty of the Irish people, and a fraudulent solution of the social question. We therefore say to the international Communism, 'Hands off Ireland'!"

We extend our sympathies to Brother H. James, who is in a hospital with an eye infection. We wish him a speedy recovery. We also extend our sympathy to Brother Thorne, who had the misfortune to have his home destroyed by fire.

In closing may I leave this thought with the membership, "That each and every day we keep fresh in our memories the motto of President Roosevelt, 'be a good neighbor'."

F. KELLY.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

The government of Alberta is, of necessity, a reflection of the minds of the people of Alberta. It is a representative government elected and given its power to govern by the choice and will of the people. Its weakness is the weakness of the human beings who elected that government and its administration, if imperfect, is the imperfections of the human being elected. If it is not a perfect government it is because we as human beings are imperfect, and, therefore, to ever be able to elect a perfect government we must have a majority of the people perfect. Governments which are elected by emotions are of necessity a "hit and run" affair. If a perfect government is ever elected that way it will only be by luck—just like putting your money on the horses. The party that cries "Wolf, wolf!" the loudest, gets the biggest following. This is true of Alberta, and equally true wherever representative government is preserved.

A change of government means new legislation. New legislation means new administration. Administration always lags behind legislation, in fact it never catches up to it. Therefore, the government of Alberta has asked us to appoint advisory boards to see that recent legislation is administered. In fact, the government says unless the people co-operate any new legislation is doomed to failure. We must enforce the legislation ourselves. And so I reiterate: The Industrial Standards Act, to be of the assistance it is intended to be, must be enforced by the men who are working at the trades covered by the act.

"We come into this world with nothing and we take nothing out," but we sure pay a lot of taxes between those two points. The national debt is like magic—the more you pay the faster it increases. In fact, financiers assume it will never be paid off. You cut down the interest on your debt and somebody's income is cut down; stop the interest and stop the income and somebody else goes on relief, and your taxes go up to pay more relief.

Well, this is one thing we all have in common. Our share in the civic, provincial or state, and national debt. All debts, personal or civic, can only be liquidated by an increase in wealth or a reformation of the monetary or economic system. For instance, the provincial government holds in trust thousands of dollars belonging to the people. It can't pay either interest or principal so the people are that much poorer.



PICNIC L. U. NO. 339

Of course, people in other parts of the world hold our provincial bonds, too, and people here hold theirs. So what?

Insurance companies hold bonds, mortgages, etc., which they bought with my money. If I want my money back on a cash surrender, or my wife wants it when I shuffle off, will it be there? I dunno. But to ensure economic security for my family and my possible old age, I must carry insurance and contribute to pension funds. The insurance companies must invest my money in bonds and mortgages so that it will grow and be there in full with interest when I or my family require it. (Matt. 25:14, 30.)

Prosperity bonds are being issued in Alberta now. I have had some. They are issued as wages for road work. They are in \$1 notes and are negotiable within the province. They require a one-cent stamp to be affixed weekly for two years, when the Alberta government will redeem them for \$1. There is no camouflage about them. One cent, per dollar, per week. I understand they move in good society and will be tried in Orillia, Ontario. It is one way of beating the interest racket—get it first and spend it after.

Yes, Alberta is a great place to live in. Something doing all the time. We are due for another oil boom any time now. The sky south of Calgary is lit up with the fires of Turner Valley every night. They just burn the gas after they extract the gasoline. Enough goes up in smoke to heat the Arctic Circle. Of course, Calgary and the district around gets all it wants, but we can't begin to use it all up. All we need is economic security—and that will be possible when society owns the means of production.

Production for use and not for profit is the platform of the Labor party in Alberta.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Organized labor in Miami is sponsoring a radio broadcasting station to be known as the "Voice of Labor." We are all enthusiastic over its prospects and future usefulness and our local is especially interested because several of our members have been very active in its behalf since its beginning. Brother Charley Hanson is really the "brains" of the project and at present is officially in charge of selecting and installing the equipment. Brothers Fred Schall, Fred Henning and Frank Roche are also active on the radio committee. Organized labor should be able to present itself in true union fashion to the radio public in this area through this medium and the results will no doubt surpass our fondest ambitions.

Miami is enjoying a splendid building program and most of our members are working. We do not need wiremen, sorry to say, as the influx is always greater than the demand.

CLARENCE GRIMM.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The electrical agreement for the Toronto zone under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, has been completed, but it is necessary to wait for signatures of government officials before it becomes law. Then copies of it may be issued.

Brother John Noble, secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, is doing some good work in getting the different trades to work and all jobs 100 per cent union.

The local draw held on the second Thursday was won by our local vice president,

George Murray, and the draw held on the fourth Thursday was won by yours truly.

Brother Harry Smith is working in England.

Brother Ed. Holden is also in England, but has not secured any work yet.

A delegation from the textile workers strike in Cornwall was present at our last meeting with a request for a donation for funds; this was referred to the executive board.

October is the month which starts our night classes at the Central Technical School. Those interested are requested to telephone me at Hargrave 4683. Classes can be arranged for any subject. Last year we had lead cable splicing, electrical blue print reading and estimating, analyzing and testing of electrical equipment.

Any member who has time to attend one or two nights per week will be made welcome at any of these classes.

We were pleased with the picture of the boys on the Continental Can job, published in the August issue.

The electrical agreement for the Toronto zone, under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, has been completed.

The agreement was published in the Ontario Gazette, September 26. Ten days after this publication it becomes law.

Brother John Noble, secretary of the Toronto Building Trades Council, is doing some good work in getting the different trades to work all jobs 100 per cent union.

The draw held September 24 was won by our president, Jack Nutland.

Our letter for last month arrived in Washington too late for publication.

P. ELSWORTH.

L. U. NO. 357, BOULDER CITY, NEV.

Editor:

After many delays Boulder Power Plant is finally generating power, with the 3,000 h.p. station service units. On September 11 President Roosevelt pushed a button in Washington, D. C., at the World Power Conference, which started the N-O unit and also opened all 12 of the canyon wall outlets. Thousands of visitors were here for the event and were thrilled with the mighty spectacle of water gushing forth from the canyon walls at a height greater than Niagara Falls, and meeting in midstream to fill the lower end of the canyon with spray. The power house itself stands over 150 feet above the river and yet it could hardly be seen from the downstream side.

President Roosevelt dedicated the dam in person, slightly less than one year ago and this event marks the first generation of power and the final completion of the great penstock system and outlet works which control the flow of the Colorado river, and like most everything else around here, ranks as the largest in the world. Lake Mead, so named after the late commissioner of reclamation, is already the largest man-made lake in the world and it is only one-third full. It is also a great attraction here on the desert and many claim it has even changed our climate.

The next event we are looking forward to will be the first delivery of power to Los Angeles (300 miles away) when the first of the 85,000 kva. generators goes on the line next month. This event will be heralded by many as the big lay off, when we will have to move on to other jobs, but from all indications we may not have to move far for Nevada is showing signs of a mining boom. They have already started construction of a million-dollar power line into the Pioche mining district and with cheap power these mines will be put on a paying basis. We also have an electrometallurgical experiment

station in Boulder City now and it is expected that industries along this line will be established here soon. At any rate we hope so, for we who built the eighth "wonder of the world" have gone "desert" and would like to stay here.

Just received the September JOURNAL and read with interest a number of articles, particularly other locals' boasts of organization. Local No. 357 has initiated about 50 new members in the last month and in the last year has grown from about 25 to over 150 members.

We are now about 98 per cent organized and have made considerable progress in signing closed shop agreements with the local contractors. Our new business manager, Brother Betts, is a diplomat and a go-getter; more power to him.

DEL ANDERSON.

L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Southern California is experiencing a healthy building boom, with residential and modernization taking the lead. Pasadena is doing its share with an average of about one new house a day for most of this year. Among these are many fine examples of modern housing in which electricity will be used freely.

The lessons taught in the earthquake of 1933 have been instrumental in making many changes in building construction and now the way of the gyp contractor is a hard one. Naturally, better construction costs more and better prices prevail even in the electrical business, enabling our contractors to pay the dollar-an-hour rate. Rigid inspection in all classes of construction has been a big factor here in limiting the speculative builder. A large percentage of the houses are being built for owner occupancy.

"Boulder Dam power"—those three words are to be heard everywhere hereabouts. The influence of that great project is being felt by nearly everyone as the time draws near when thousands of horsepower of new electrical energy will be available to all the cities in this district. It is being brought directly home to even the owner of an electric clock, who will have to exchange it for one to operate on the 60-cycle current which will be the standard here now that the change from 50 to 60 cycles has been made.

This local is co-operating with Local No. 18, of Los Angeles, in supplying men for cycle change work in No. 18's district. This work is now at its height with crews working day and night and will be manned fully by the time this is being read. Crews are given three days training in first aid work, safety rules and practical electricity subjects applying to this work before going into the field. The Bureau of Water Power has spared no expense to insure that none of these workers will be injured. So far there have been no serious accidents. It's a four million dollar job; the last cutover is slated for December 27, and upwards to a thousand persons directly and indirectly will be engaged in making the change.

Not all the mechanics are organized, but little sales resistance is met by those who present the prospect with an application blank. Usually the first pay he sees the point.

Brother Meecham, L. U. No. 418's business manager, reports 42 new applications since June 1; some initiated and some pending. We feel that the New Deal's support of organized labor was a material help in getting some of these new members as the shops employing them had been a thorn in our side for years. There's some fine boys among them and we're glad to have them with us.

Brother Barnes, our faithful financial secretary for several years, has turned his job over to Brother Meecham, combining the two jobs.

The long lost corner has been turned and left far behind for the electrical worker here at least.

H. W. HUNEVEN.

L. U. NO. 474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Greetings from Memphis, Tenn., on the Mississippi river. I am sure that the river is still there, although the last time I saw it the sand bars were growing mighty large, and often.

The friends of Brother Byrd will be glad to hear that he is holding down the chair, and when I say holding it down, I mean just that. We are now able to transact our business and beat the milk man home.

The following officers were elected for the next two years: President, Polk Byrd; vice president, Bob Smith; financial secretary, Harry Weldon; recording secretary, H. F. Keagle; business manager, C. E. Miller; inspector, Joe Wenzel; foreman, Shands Morgan; treasurer, Adolph Richter.

Well, the prospects of work for fall and winter are better than they have been for years. It seems to give one a feeling that has been absent for a good long time. You know what I mean, the feeling that prompts one to reconnect his door bell. I had forgotten if mine were a bell or a buzzer.

Hoping that this is a general condition, and not a local one, I will call this a day.

H. F. KEAGLE.

L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

Have you ever sat down to write a monthly letter and wondered what you were going to write about? Well, you wouldn't have to do that this month in Montreal. Why? I'll tell you. In Montreal right now is taking place the fifty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. The sessions are expected to last five days in the discussion of over 200 resolutions by 400 delegates. P. M. Draper is presiding. The convention was opened by the Hon. Norman Rogers, Canadian Minister of Labor, who urged the organization of labor in Canada to fight for individual liberty and the right to organize. Mr. Rogers is a new man to his job, but he said since he has been in office he has conferred with many labor leaders, sometimes for advice, other times receiving suggestions or criticism on government policy. Yet, even if they did not always see eye to eye with each other everything was discussed with the utmost frankness. "The friendly relations between organized labor and the government," he declared, "are a valuable aid to social progress in a democratic state, where uncensored criticism is accepted, this a sincere guarantee of a healthy, progressive government."

Some of the guests of honor at the table were: R. Trepianier, president of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council; G. Tremblay, Minister of Labor for Quebec; C. Rochedford (late business manager of the bricklayers), now a member of the Provincial government; H. Clay of London, Eng.; M. J. Gilhouley, New York; W. Schevencels of London, Eng., and a host of other labor delegates. P. M. Draper, speaking under "The Right to Organize" stated that "there was plenty of evidence at the various inquiries into conditions of employment in Canadian industries of conditions which should not be tolerated in any enlightened community, and the only effective way of

improving these conditions is through organization, but efforts to organize are constantly frustrated by those seeking high profits, using their tremendous strength to balk union activities of their employees," and asked that a law be passed giving freedom to employees to organize for their own protection. He described freedom of speech as a fundamental factor to social progress. He also touched upon the European nations becoming a vast armed camp, manufacturing deadly and destructive implements of war for the slaughtering of humanity.

There were then several addresses of welcome, etc., etc., and so forth, then bang went the gavel and the convention was opened for regular routine business. Among the many things to be discussed, I noticed, was the labor battle in the U. S. A. and resolution No. 69 "Industrial Organization" by the Vancouver Lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Labor chiefs here are not certain regarding the status of 12 unions suspended by the A. F. of L. An 80-page pamphlet with the executive council reports was submitted to the convention.

Under the heading "International Peace and Disarmament" it is stated, the congress favors at all times a pacific attitude on the subject of peace in world affairs, and no declaration of war unless a referendum vote is cast by the people; nationalization of armaments; no munition making for profit. A resolution favoring a wide-spread housing scheme to fill the dual role of wiping out slums, and creating employment, was endorsed by the congress. The question of houses is vitally important to the health of the people, the resolution stated, and

overcrowding in some parts is so bad that families suffer physical injury. (This reminded me of the 13 that slept in one bed, when father said turn, they all turned, and one night the middle guy forgot to turn and got his leg broken.) Another resolution was to do away with the depression. Some job eh? Look at all the people who would be thrown out of work.

If you are not fed up reading this by now, I will go on to tell you of something that might interest the boys. A dinner was tendered by the I. B. E. W. to the visiting delegates. None other than Paul Thouin of Local No. 568 was in the chair, and believe me, when he gets in the chair in front of a good dinner, things move fast. The speakers included J. N. Mochon, chief electrical examiner for the Province of Quebec; Ernest Ingles, vice president I. B. E. W.; O. Boye, No. 568's business manager (who also can do justice to a good dinner); A. Bastien, No. 568's A. F. of L. organizer; F. Nevison, of Local No. 492; Jim Broderick, International Organizer (who doesn't look as if he is half starved); Edmund Morrison of Vancouver; P. Beaulieu and Owen O'Neill, Local No. 568's electrical inspector. (And incidentally, Owen, we don't see much of you these days at meetings. How come?) A good time was had by all and everyone wished the I. B. E. of W. the utmost success.

For those who like figures and want to know what becomes of their money: The total membership of organized labor in Canada is 280,704. Death benefits amounted to \$10,175,647. Sick and accident benefits, \$3,622,073. Old age pensions, \$3,472,248. That looks like several reasons why we should be organized.

As far as the Labor Day parade was concerned, the parade itself was a success, but the turn-out by electrical workers can only be described by one word—"lousey."

My goodness, when is this guy Hill going to finish his letter? It won't be long now, don't go away.

Many of the boys are still idle and dreading the winter coming, but I read in the "Star" the other night that the Japanese factories are working overtime making Union Jacks and busts of Edward VIII in preparation for the coronation.

Your Montreal correspondent,
GEORGE HILL.

L. U. NO. 613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

In the last month issue I had a picture showing tire covers that were very popular in and around Atlanta. These were put out by the Atlanta Building Trades Council on account of the Chevrolet Motor Company of Atlanta refusing to allow a union contractor to bid on the work that they had done.

When the Fisher Body building was built several years ago the electrical work was done by the John E. Miller Electric Co., of Detroit, and was 100 per cent union and every bit of work that has been done since has been done in the same way and they were absolutely satisfied, because they said so.

This last work they have not given a union contractor the chance for a bid. The Fisher Body Co. and the Chevrolet Co. of Atlanta have given this work to a scab contractor.

In view of these facts the members of Local No. 613 believe that it is the duty of every member of the I. B. E. W. to refrain from buying any products of the Fisher Body Co. and the Chevrolet Motor Co. until they see fit to give us the work or at least allow a union contractor to bid on these jobs in fair competition.



You want the JOURNAL!
We want you to have the JOURNAL!
The only essential is your

Name _____

Local Union _____

New Address _____

Old Address _____

When you move notify us of the
change of residence at once.

We do the rest.

**International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers**

1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The members of this local gave them a good hour's work for every hour that they were paid for.

We have not been given a square deal and we believe that every good Brother should remember this when he buys his next car.

Work here is a little slack at the present but is looking up for October. Our class in gas tube lighting is still progressing and while none of the members have become expert glass benders we are coming on.

Our last local political election in Georgia

got rid of all of the anti-Roosevelt office holders in Georgia and we are hoping for the best.

P. M. CHRISTIAN.

L. U. NO. 625, HALIFAX, N. S.

Editor:

Conditions in Halifax are improved this summer, two public buildings being under construction and a considerable number of new homes being built. The men are all get-

ting something to do this year, some are only working occasionally and many are contracting for themselves. The only drawback to so many contracting is the incomes from the small jobs are greatly cut down due to competition.

We have in Halifax 19 contractors listed, most of them being men belonging to Local No. 625, who were forced to take out licenses when the boss could no longer supply employment. The Trades and Labor Council of this city endeavored to have an industrial control

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

160 meter phone, 1963

K C	H. E. Owen
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrasek, Jr.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson
W 4 R O E	C. T. Lee
W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks
W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt
W 4 C Y L	C. W. Dowd, Sr.
W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser
W 4 D L W	Harry Hill
W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones
W 4 L O	L. C. Kron
W 4 S E	C. M. Gray
W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk
W 5 C A P	William L. Canze
W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward
W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed
W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman
W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus
W 5 J C	J. B. Rives
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver
W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman
W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson
W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes
W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear
W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde
W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch

160 meter phone, 1963

Angola, N. Y.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price
Newport, R. I.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan
W. Springfield, Mass.	W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck
Somerville, Mass.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts
East Hartford, Conn.	W 7 C T	Les Crouter
Dracut, Mass.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes
Woodbridge, N. J.	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt
Elizabeth, N. J.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck
Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray
Newark, N. J.	W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse
Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker
Newark, N. J.	W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith
Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.
Newark, N. J.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom
Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss
Yonkers, N. Y.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek
New York, N. Y.	W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz
Philadelphia, Pa.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz
Memphis, Tenn.	W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser
Wetumpka, Ala.	W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen
Savannah, Ga.	W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin
Birmingham, Ala.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle
Birmingham, Ala.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan
Farmington, Ark.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley
Houston, Texas	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce
Pine Bluff, Ark.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell
Houston, Texas	W 9 E Z O	Vernon E. Lloyd
Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman
Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach
Shreveport, La.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart
San Antonio, Texas	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs
Long Beach, Calif.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand
Lynwood, Calif.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest
Pacific Beach, Calif.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair
Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S	Frank Smith
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters
Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson
Las Vegas, Nev.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman
Hollywood, Calif.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman
Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts

Canada

V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

act passed by the provincial government to apply all over Nova Scotia, but after much trouble the act passed to apply to construction in Halifax and Dartmouth only, but being a wedge it may eventually be applied to the whole province.

The act has now been ratified by the government, and in collecting information, it was found that Local No. 625 was the only union in town with a closed shop agreement.

The regulations governing electrical work were taken from our agreement and are an exact copy of same, namely:

All stationary and proclaimed holidays, double time if worked.

Eight hours a day, 44 hours per week.

Scale: 80 cents per hour, with scaled rates for helpers.

Time and one-half 5 p. m. to 10 p. m., Saturday 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays and all other overtime, double rates.

So you see we have a fair agreement as things go down here. Let's have the agreements of some of the rest of you union writers in future letters. It's nice to know union trends in other parts of the country.

It looks at present as if we as union men may have to decide any day where we stand should our countries start shipping supplies against fellow workers in other parts of the world. Should a class war break in Europe, we will have to decide this question in a hurry. Will we strike and aid our fellow worker or grab the extra wages and help to reenslave him.

The A. L. of L. and Lewis controversy is an unfortunate thing to have happen to labor at a time like this. Labor must be organized if they wish to ever gain any social reforms and the A. F. of L. being composed mainly of craft unions has failed to unionize the average worker, which worker is greatly in the majority and usually underpaid and imposed on. If Lewis can aid this type of worker, and he says he can, then good luck to him. Any trade unionist can see the need of industrial unions when he goes on a job and finds unorganized factory workers and laborers working for from 20 to 30 cents per hour, trying to keep a home and raise their kids on these wages. If ever there was a need in this world it's for united workers, now more than any other time in history.

C. VANBUSKIRK.

L. U. NO. 702, ZONE B, DANVILLE AND CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Editor:

Not a lot to report to you from this section. I had hoped to have an agreement text published by this time, but no go. We have not even finished our arbitration yet, in fact, hardly started.

The seventh man selected by our governor was refused by Brother Scott for a very good reason. This man, A. J. Harno, dean of the School of Law, University of Illinois, was on the company's list several times before and was refused by our representatives. After this we see no reason for the governor to select him as a seventh man on our arbitration board.

In a statement to the press, Brother Eugene Scott said that he felt Mr. Harno was "sitting in the company's corner" and would not be the man to arbitrate our differences. Brother Scott also said that it seemed apparent that if nothing was done to speed up our already four-month-old battle, that it might be necessary to use the local's economic strength.

In view of the fact that our local now has members in some 70 cities and communities it seems that economy would not be the word to describe an action such as that.

Things in Danville and Champaign are much the same as before, but we hope for

a settlement of differences and our new contract soon. A mammoth Labor Day parade was held here in Danville and was the finest parade of its kind ever held in this city. Brothers of I. B. E. W. from Champaign also marched in the parade and a really fine float was used to demonstrate our activity in this section.

The women's auxiliary here is really going to town, all the eligible women but two belong and are paid up. Had a real card party the other night with about 36 tables of cards going all evening. Brother Foster made the presentation of prizes.

Well since there are no actual results from our various actions on a new agreement we should close and save the ink for the next time.

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 761, GREENFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

We had a grand meeting on our last regular meeting night. It was encouraging and we feel elated to realize that at this meeting we initiated approximately 20 new members. We welcome these new members and assure them of our co-operation.

The father of our local union, International Representative Walter J. Kenefick, attended this meeting as he does all important labor movement gatherings. He gave a very inspiring talk, conveying words of welcome to the new members, instilling confidence in the local union in general, and urged the members to assist the officers in their attempt to perform their duties in conjunction with the rules of our constitution.

Personally, I think we have a fine organization and excellent leaders in our officers. They are eager and willing to contact prospects and are anxious to attend addresses at group meetings.

Our president, Jim Tucker, has certainly instilled new spirit in our local union. The inspiring letter he wrote explaining the benefits of organization, the features of the old-age pension insurance plan and advantages received for being members of the I. B. E. W. to prospective members has been helpful and beneficial to us. We have his letter typewritten and send a copy of same to each new prospect. I am forwarding you his letter and would appreciate your placing it in this column so other local unions can use it if they wish.

"Greenfield, Mass., August, 1936.

"Mr. Electrical Worker,

"We are asking you to read carefully, and think seriously about the things that we are going to say.

"These things are a matter of great importance to you, to your family, and to others who must make a living as a worker.

"We, as members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, invite you to join us. However, you are the one to decide. All that we ask is the chance to show you the benefits. After that, it is up to you.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is run for the benefit of its members; it furnishes them with insurance; provides for an old age pension; arranges for living wages; prevents accident and death by safe working conditions; and insures fair and just treatment from bosses and superintendents.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is not a radical organization; it makes every effort to promote good feelings between the company and its workers. It is not interested in strikes and prefers to get its work done by peaceful and intelligent means wherever possible.

"Our representative would be glad to call on you in a CONFIDENTIAL appointment whenever and wherever you wish. He will

answer all questions you may want to ask; or arrange for you to attend a meeting.

"There is no obligation. May we hear from you?

"LOCAL UNION NO. 761,

"JAMES TUCKER,

"President.

"CHARLES W. AKER,

"Business Manager.

"FRED LIPPE,

"Chairman Executive Board."

We here in No. 761 wish to extend our congratulations and best wishes to Johnny O'Neil, of Local No. 326, in his venture on the sea of matrimony. "Bon voyage" to you and the Mrs. We will be glad to have you back with us to help put our license bill over the top.

Congratulations, No. 909, Pittsfield, Mass., and to Brother Jack Sturgeon, the new press secretary. You are doing your stuff o. k. Continue the good work and may we assure you that you have a competent business man and a loyal union man in Dave Dorey. Lend him a helping hand and your assistance will be rewarded.

We want to say hello to the Brothers in Local No. 764, Keene, N. H. Let's hear from you on these pages. I just want to tell you boys in No. 764 that we are going places in Greenfield, and don't hesitate to call upon us for assistance any time.

Glad to see the writing of "Bachie," "Ho-Bo Ben" and The Copyist in the columns of our magazine. It is a treat to read their correspondence.

I am happy to state that again we were successful in having an overflowing attendance at our last meeting, and it is edifying to note the good work that is being done in the organization of western Massachusetts, various sections of our New England states, and parts of Vermont.

At our last meeting another large group of men saw the light, whereby entering the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers they have affiliated themselves with us and were obligated at that meeting. The smiles that radiated on the faces of the people and the enthusiasm displayed at that meeting showed the members of Local No. 761 that we are progressing rapidly. We felt elated to have with us at this meeting Brother Kenefick, our International Representative. The excellent cooperative spirit shown by the members who gave their allotted time to act on committees for prospecting new members is evidence of the wonderful spirit. I, personally want to take the opportunity at this time to thank these Brothers who were so willing to donate their time and energy in assisting me and the local union.

In my last correspondence I referred to our clam bake that was to be held at a later date. I want to state now that the clam bake was a huge success, and this was realized through the untiring efforts of Brother Red Bergeron.

We were privileged to have with us at that time C. D. Keaveney, International Vice President of the New England district, Mrs. Keaveney, and their son, also Walter J. Kenefick, International Representative, Mrs. Kenefick, and their son and daughter-in-law as guests. The inspiring talks given by Brother Keaveney and Brother Kenefick were appreciated and enjoyed by all. It was evident by the various rumors circulating among the people present that the soft ball game, the speeches and the dinner were thoroughly enjoyed by each and everyone present. This is an annual affair in the local and we are contemplating a bigger and better time in 1937. The wives and sweethearts of our members are, at this time, anticipating many social gatherings this coming winter, and we

should, at this time, extend to them our appreciation for their excellent interest in the promotion of a local. From my observations and contacts I have noted that the women are planning a gala affair for New Year's eve.

It tends to prove, Mr. Editor, that men are interested in affiliating themselves with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and we do not seem to have a difficult time in securing members when they are shown the benefits derived from such a commendable organization.

We, in Local No. 761, wish to extend our congratulations to Dave Dorey, business manager and Brother of our Local No. 909, Pittsfield, Mass., for his splendid work in building up that territory by adding so many new members to his local.

The prevailing spirit existing between Local No. 761 and Local No. 909 has stimulated an interest in the local unions in this section, and will be the means of installing new chartered locals in the near future. Good work, Dave and gang, more power to you.

Now that my esteemed friend, Brother Johnny O'Neil, business manager of Local No. 326, Lawrence, Mass., is back in harness, we most likely will learn of something relative to the licensing bill of linemen, operators, etc. We sincerely hope that you and Mrs. O'Neil thoroughly enjoyed your honeymoon and I would appreciate hearing from you soon.

We also want to congratulate Frank Smith, business manager in Local No. 104, on his good work in building up the membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in his jurisdiction. We all enjoyed the letters written by the press secretary from Local No. 104, keep up the good work.

The friendly relations existing between the members of our organization and the officials of the Western Massachusetts Electric Light Company here in Greenfield, by whom we are employed, proves the excellent understanding that exists between us.

In closing, Mr. Editor, I want to congratulate the members on the staff of the JOURNAL for their efforts in building up our JOURNAL, and we wish them success and best wishes from the members of Local No. 761.

CHAS. ("WEST") AKER.
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 847, ROME, GA.

This is our first appearance in the JOURNAL and my first attempt as correspondent; if you will allow a little space and give us a little time, will try to improve as time goes on.

We received our charter, and a finer bunch of fellows you never knew, and are all highly pleased with the new set up of our local union being arranged into divisions. We are enjoying benefits already that have come about through our efforts.

Everything is handled in a business way and we are getting 100 per cent co-operation. A good bit of our time has been taken up lately making plans and taking notes to be presented in our new contract as our old contract expires November 1, 1936. We feel that we will be successful in this matter in making some changes in the new contract.

Everyone is looking forward to Labor Day and expecting a grand time.

JESSE C. MCCHARGUE.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

On November 3 the workers of the U. S. A. who are interested in their welfare will amble down to the voting booths to help decide with their ballot who will occupy the White House for the next four years.

Since we cast our Presidential ballot in November, 1932, the workers of this country have had an unbelievable opportunity to secure for themselves proper working conditions and wages by joining the organization of their craft and giving it the numerical strength necessary to accomplish the things they are striving for.

Political spell binders are raising the cry "save the Constitution," and portly gentlemen are dolling themselves in powdered wigs and knee pants to play Little Eva saving the Constitution, whereas their type in 1776 were doing their best to continue the iron hand of King George on these colonies. In 1776 the workers laid down their tools and picked up their muskets and even though barefooted, half starved and ragged, made it possible for the Constitution to be written. The old Constitution is safe. It needs dusting off and renovating and the present generation of working men are capable of voting intelligently for men who will see that the Constitution is modernized and made safe for democracy.

The New Deal has given the worker on the railroad the opportunity to join the organization of his craft, has outlawed the rotten company union, created the National Railway Adjustment Board to settle his grievances and he has shown how he realizes his advantages by the number of company union railroads now under the protection of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations. He has not forgotten the deal organized labor got under the administrations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, and he will not be foolish enough to listen to the vague and evasive promises of the Kansas Sun Flower, or throw away his vote by voting for the third, fourth or fifth parties. The administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt has accomplished things for the worker that would have been believed impossible 10 years ago. A ballot cast for him means that you want decent working conditions, better wages and an opportunity to live. Get out on election day and cast your ballot and see that your neighbor does likewise. BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

This local held a basket picnic on July 19 of this year at Wildwood Park, which was well attended by all members and their families. There was beer for pop; pop for the kids; ice cream for mom, and contests for all, from the youngest to the oldest, and awards for the biggest family. The picnic was sponsored by the entertainment committee, which had conducted a "good time dance" earlier in the year and made enough money to hold a real picnic for the families of members, with no other expense than carfare and a basket luncheon. They came early and left late. The central contest was a baseball game between the low tension gang and the high tension gang and only proved that too much tension may prove disastrous—and so it was for the high tension gang, who lost. Even a return game played later ended up the same way. Some observations overheard after the picnic: "Where's that husband of mine?—leaving me to look after the baby while he gallivants off and has a good time—FRANK!" "Don't use your right hand, Harry; use the left." "Hey, bartender, fill this up again." "Daddy, ain't there no more ice cream?" "I want some more pop." "Where's that next keg?" "Who the heck took me home and dumped me in bed?" "Hope we have another picnic next year." "Aw, let's go to some other park the next time!"

We understand the N. Y. C. R. R. is going to hire cowboys and equip the headlights with saddles—no spurs allowed; too hard on the number glass.

The local extends congratulations to Brother F. Videmsek and wife for a boy; Brother J. Brunnett and wife for a boy, and Brother H. Lloyd and wife for a girl. We understand that in all cases it was just what they wanted.

The last letter mentioned the extreme cold and ice prevailing at that time and we had plenty. This one mentions a hot summer, and how! And here it is fall again and the birds have flown south already but there are no predictions on my part about what will follow this fall and winter. Guess we'll do like the farmer without an almanac—just take 'er as she comes.

Things have taken a look for the better during the summer just passing—some of the boys were at Beech Grove on installation of air conditioning, then turned around and went east to maintain it—some more fortunate landed in the home town on similar jobs—then the back shop went on six days per week and added about 200 men in all crafts. We got enough to be able to call back most of the boys out of town. Several furloughed men had been lucky enough to land what looked like permanent jobs elsewhere and signed off. Hope they played the right hunch—it looks like it from here. Our lists are pretty well cleared at this time of furloughed men—and that's good news in any man's language.

This local stands now better organized than ever before in its history, with only a few no-bills in sight—and what a swell lot of alibis they have.

Some changes have taken place in the supervision—not directly in our department but affecting the front office. Harmony exists there for us—as it ever did. Our difficulties are of the sort that if we could dump them in a bag with the other fellow's, we would pick our own right out again and shut up. "Troubles only look big and bad when standing alone," so before you start kicking, look around first—you might boot yourself.

This local took action August 8, 1936, to go on record as endorsing President Franklin D. Roosevelt for re-election because of his aggressive and progressive leadership.

We hope all labor and others who have been hauled off the brink of ruin by the sane and courageous leadership of our Chief Executive will not forget the saw we have written again and again—"Elect your friends and defeat your enemies." By the way, that Hoover slogan of 1932 would better apply this time—"Don't swap horses in the middle of the stream." The present team has plowed well and deep.

Only by forgetting party lines and electing or re-electing progressives will we be able to retain what we have gained in the last few years. Look deep into the past record of a candidate for his past performance before you throw your birthright away for a mess of pottage, because you will surely get an awful mess if you make a mistake on election day. Your worst mistake will be the one wherein you fail to take steps to protect your right to vote. See that you are properly registered and then go out on election day and remember who your friends are. That is only part of our battle for better wages and working conditions so that we may enjoy some of the luxuries we have created, rather than to merely exist on starvation wages.

There is complaint on all sides of the attitude of the Supreme Court on progressive and social legislation, and the hope exists that Congress will act to return to itself the function of making laws and remove from the court the assumed powers not granted by the Constitution. When in school we were taught that the government was divided into three major functions—legislative, judicial

and executive—none interfering with the other but following its own functions as granted by the Constitution. We were taught that the Congress, which is the legislative, made the laws; the executive carried out the laws; and the judiciary enforced the laws. Like the late Will Rogers, I only know what I read. It seems to me that something is screwy somewhere—Congress made laws and the judiciary not only refused to enforce them but said they weren't even law. Well that left the executive branch between the devil and the deep blue—you figure out which is the devil for yourself. A. A. ROSSMAN.

L. U. NO. 923, AUGUSTA, GA.

Editor:

Heretofore Brother Ramsey has been contributing to the JOURNAL for our local, and at his request I will pinch-hit for him this month.

While our local is comparatively young yet it is one in which the Central Labor Union here has shown great confidence. We were recently honored by that body in having our president, Brother Ramsey, elected as its vice president. We are indeed proud of this action, and trust that we will not betray their faith in us.

Things are pretty lively at our local meetings lately due to several issues, particularly the forming of a new contract and the discussion of our proposed state council. The Georgia Power Company, our employer, with executive offices in Atlanta, serves most of the state of Georgia. The territory served is divided into six divisions, each division having as its executive head a division manager. In each of these divisions, namely: Atlanta, Athens, Rome, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, there is a chartered I. B. E. W. local union. The division locals handle their own grievances with the manager of their respective division. For the purpose of centralizing our efforts to protect and advance the interests of the various locals we are forming a state council.

Through the concerted efforts of the various locals, together with the very able assistance of Representative H. E. Jacks, we have succeeded in reclassifying the overhead line crews, the power house and substation maintenance and construction crews, and the electric repair shop at Davis St., Atlanta. Of course along with these reclassifications went substantial increases in pay for many of our members. We hope that in the near future we will succeed in reclassifying some of the employees in other divisions of the work.

We have maintained friendly relations with the management here and we hope to continue to enjoy this condition in the future. Our membership is gradually increasing and due to recent events we anticipate receiving applications for membership from some who heretofore seemed unable to see the good of our organization. We will welcome these applicants. There are many electrical workers in our division who should be lined up with us but have failed to do so. If these workers have what to them seem promising chances for future promotion may they not forget to bear in mind that someone will have to replace them at their present job and if the man on the job now doesn't exert his efforts to improve the conditions of that job, he is doing an injustice not only to himself but to his successors. He should be interested in bettering the conditions of the job irrespective of how long he expects to work at that job.

From the present outlook the future holds lots of work for the officers of our local and the writer feels that their success in properly handling their problems will demand the full support of the membership.

In closing may I say that Local No. 923 ap-

preciates the privilege of being permitted to contribute to this column of the JOURNAL.
R. M. BALLARD.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

On Wednesday, September 2, President George Wildes and his gavel hammered Local No. 1154 to order with one of its regular meetings, and by declaring open house after business session the local acted as host to our local contractors. L. U. No 1154 was honored by Brother Kelly, International Representative. Mr. Kelly was the speaker of the occasion and gave our contractors some convincing advice on behalf of employer and employee and when a few more of these meetings are held we will be able to announce progress. At the close of the session the local spread a luxurious buffet lunch with a refreshing brew. Brother Ham Norgard did himself proud as master of the reception committee ably assisted by Brother George Hacket. Although Brother Joe Neilson tried to steal the show by conceiving the idea of a new club sandwich, it might be well to call it a thousand island, as I observed him building it up with everything on the menu, with the final and compulsory touch, a piece of smoked fish.

Brother Ray Gillett, our financial secretary, still predominates at the Columbia studios as superintendent of construction.

As one of the broadcast stations presents "Time Marches On," so with Local No. 1154, time makes changes. Quite a number of our journeymen of days past today operate contract shops.

Local No. 1154 was granted a charter on the fifteenth day of November, 1921; at our last meeting I recognized one charter member besides myself. I have seen the local rise and fall and then battle to normal conditions and I can state that No. 1154 has some stickers. Faithful to the cause of organized labor, obedient, trust-worthy, patient and honest with their fellowman—to such men as these goes the credit of holding Local No. 1154 to a point where it can hold up its head with pride in competition with other locals of the state and to this I extend my admiration to the Brothers Theodore Neilson, Ray Gillett, Ham Norgard, Paul Bradey and George Wilds.

Brother Ray Owens of days gone by, and at one time recognized as the official crap shooter of No. 1154, now operates one of Santa Monica's leading contract shops with the personnel of Norgard and Neilson, two good looking wiremen; no wonder the Marion Davies job lasts so long.

And now we have another new set-up. Our Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association ties in with the new General Motors factory which recently invaded the city. It appears that a Mr. Fred R. Fysh, personnel manager for General Motors, has been drafted to the folds of the M. and M. as their general manager, their objective in view is a finish fight in what they regard as open shop freedom again. In his announcement Mr. Fysh quotes the U. S. Constitution and states, "I am setting out wholeheartedly to accomplish the objectives briefly outlined by the newly appointed executive committee of the association" and to offset the unlawful attempts to enslave the Northwest which have started for the same purpose in Los Angeles and the Metropolitan area.

Fysh also states that there these are lawful and the objectives they contemplate in Americanism and freedom to contract, are guaranteed by our Constitution and industrial freedom. "This is a valuable Los Angeles tradition and we propose to maintain it for the benefit of employee as well as employer."

Fishy talks like organized labor and its workers are the wreckers of our American Constitution. In accordance with the Constitution this works both ways. As a rule all large producers use the budget system, they market these cars to meet these budgets and profits to all concerned. Sometimes a shift in business compels the services of their efficiency experts to step in and cut overhead. The first thing they do is to reclassify their employees, cutting wages or else shifting an employee to another department and starting them in on apprentice scale with the helping word, take it or leave it.

Now on the other hand, the worker and his family keep a budget system too. They are also compelled to cut their budget, but when they do there is privation in one respect or the other, either a shortage of food or clothes or some other important commodity of everyday life.

If the Constitution guarantees the right to bargain and contract, then organized labor must be recognized. Labor has been incorporated and organized for many long years before General Motors entered the field of production, and chances are that organized labor will be in the field as long as General Motors.

General Motors is in the field to make money and pay dividends to the greedy share holders. Do they have to pay the dividends out of the pockets of the underpaid workers?

A union man has as much right to have the local backing him and to protect his earning power as the corporations have in employing from one to 20 high-priced corporation lawyers with their corrupt methods making loop holes for them to jump through in defiance of the laws and the Constitution. As far as our friend Mr. Fysh is concerned the Constitution works both ways.

Organized labor is a nonprofit organization. No member or worker takes any profits or dividends. Corporation lawyers' fees run into millions a year. When a union man pays his dues he is merely paying his attorney fees to protect his rights. Corporations could in many cases cancel the high attorney fees and pass it along to the workers. Satisfactory conditions would eliminate the demand for shyster law makers. Healthy pay checks would create more demand for the product that the worker produces. Facts and figures show that today 91 per cent of the Ford workers return 27/10 per cent of their yearly earnings back to the Ford company for new and up-to-date models, and for the product they helped to produce. I wonder what would happen to General Motors if all members of all crafts in the United States would boycott their cars of all makes for two years?

It is the wish and hope that the Los Angeles Labor Council will be successful in securing the Federal Radio Commission's o.k. on the station permit to erect a station known as the Voice of Labor. It seems that a large number of applications for commercial stations have been refused in this part of the country. No wonder the airways are all cluttered up with bill peddlers, fortune tellers, sure cure methods with everything from keeping fleas off the poach to curing grandfather's gout.

The average housewife today is so worn out with these air peddlers that when a program does come on of any merit it is generally tuned out. I think that it would be a good plan for the locals of Southern California to draft a letter, in fact members of all crafts unite in this plan, and sign it by all members of the respected organizations and send to the Communications Commission at Washington, D. C. With this I'll take a walk.

O. B. THOMAS.



IN MEMORIAM



C. C. Choate, L. U. No. 104

Initiated November 10, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., mourn the untimely death of our Brother, Clarence C. Choate; and therefore be it

Resolved That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. W. SHIVERS,
H. N. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

John MacLeod, L. U. No. 104

Initiated November 17, 1915

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, I. B. E. W., record the untimely death of one of our past presidents, Brother John MacLeod; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we as a local union extend to the family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, out of respect for the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; a copy spread upon our minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. W. SHIVERS,
H. N. FITZGERALD,
Committee.

Charles McKenzie, L. U. No. 212

Initiated July 11, 1917

Whereas Local Union No. 212, having learned with profound regret of the death of Brother Charles McKenzie, on September 28, 1936, at the age of 70 years; and

Whereas in his fellowship we recognized him as a true and loyal Brother, unselfish and always ready to help the Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 212 extend their most sincere sympathy to his family and relatives in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and that a copy be forwarded to the I. O. for publication in our official Journal.

E. W. SIMONTON,
Press Secretary.

Frank Hedin, L. U. No. 125

Initiated September 4, 1917

It is with a feeling of deep sorrow that Local Union No. 125 must record the passing on of Brother Frank Hedin. While Brother Hedin has not been actively connected with Local Union No. 125 for several years, as he took a withdrawal card upon assuming an executive position with the Portland General Electric Company, he has always held a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the organization, and his death means the loss of a real friend to the local. Those of us who worked with him have lost a personal friend of long standing.

Local No. 125 extends the deepest sympathy to his bereaved family, whose loss in no small degree we share.

The charter of the local shall be draped for 30 days in memory of Brother Hedin, and a copy of this tribute shall be sent to his loved ones. Copies shall also be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and forwarded to our Journal for publication.

R. R. MYERS,
C. J. SERVILLE,
JOHN GATES,
(SEAL) Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, September 10, 1936.

G. J. Ruedisueli, L. U. No. 17

Initiated December 1, 1925

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, to take from our midst Brother G. J. Ruedisueli, a true and faithful Brother; and Whereas the members of Local Union No. 17 deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and relatives of our deceased Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM FROST,
SETH WHITE,
H. CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

Oscar Barnett Hicks, L. U. No. 329

Initiated December 28, 1934

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 329, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Oscar Barnett Hicks; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

R. L. CRAWFORD,
B. LAWRENCE,
K. D. HARDIN,
Committee.

Carmine Marchionne, L. U. No. 9

Initiated May 31, 1923

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Carmine Marchionne; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Marchionne Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

William M. Overstreet, L. U. No. 80

Initiated January 29, 1920

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local No. 80, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, William M. Overstreet, who was suddenly taken from our midst.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in the loss of husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother William M. Overstreet.

S. M. TISCHLER,
E. C. FOWLKES,
D. M. HAFNER,
Committee.

Clarence W. Smith, L. U. No. 9

Initiated November 21, 1919

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clarence W. Smith; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Smith one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1 INCLUDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1936

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O.	J. F. Coutre	\$1,000.00
134	Ed. Barrowclift	1,000.00
195	Fred Jacho	1,000.00
290	M. F. Taylor	1,000.00
68	F. T. Miller	300.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
18	Henry Knight	475.00
134	R. G. Nova	1,000.00
I. O.	C. E. Herendeen	1,000.00
9	C. Marchione	1,000.00
134	J. W. Pfeifer	300.00
479	C. E. Beazley	1,000.00
134	S. Quigley	1,000.00
352	J. E. Weeks	475.00
80	W. M. Overstreet	1,000.00
3	Gus Knierim	1,000.00
130	R. E. Lee Tschirn	1,000.00
329	O. B. Hicks	300.00
3	R. J. Walsh	300.00
I. O.	W. F. Hedin	1,000.00
I. O.	T. N. McCann	1,000.00
164	J. A. Fallon	1,000.00
I. O.	F. H. Hughes	1,000.00
124	J. W. Arrison	1,000.00
17	G. J. Ruedisueli	1,000.00
I. O.	W. L. Matthis	1,000.00
46	E. J. Jesse	1,000.00
I. O.	P. E. Green	475.00
I. O.	J. W. Peck	1,000.00
697	F. I. Kurtz	1,000.00
521	M. McCorkle	475.00
151	C. H. Norman	1,000.00
3	C. Voth	1,000.00
I. O.	M. A. Hohensee	1,000.00
9	Theo. Otterdahl	1,000.00
1	E. J. Witbracht	1,000.00
64	Albert P. Miller	1,000.00
196	Harry Riggsby	1,000.00
9	C. W. Smith	1,000.00
629	L. K. Duffy	650.00
213	Wray D. McKenzie	1,000.00
I. O.	Wm. H. Sloane	1,000.00
77	Martin Mathisen	150.00
Total		\$35,914.58

NOTICE

We must warn traveling members to stay away from Miami if looking for work, as we have sufficient men here to handle work available.

PRESS SECRETARY,
L. U. No. 349, Miami, Fla.

SENATORS ALSO ARE TO BE ELECTED

(Continued from page 413)

success and sincerity in public life are not necessarily incompatible. In George W. Norris the nation has produced a unique figure: a politician who can act like a human being, express his convictions, and yet survive at the polls. There are those who contend he is unduly suspicious; others claim that his hatred of the 'power trust' and 'the interests' amounts to an obsession; but not even

his most aggressive foes question his integrity.

"Frequently harsh in his mistrusts, sometimes wrong in his views, the silver-haired Gentleman from Nebraska has been on Capitol Hill more than 30 years, and the hour is yet to come when he will mince words on a public issue. It is encouraging that the most forthright member of Congress is the member whom the people have kept there the greatest length of time. On all issues except where the Senator is concerned the voters of Nebraska are relatively conservative. Respect rather than agreement is responsible for his 34-year tenure.

"Perhaps intellectual honesty is not an unappreciated virtue after all."

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 424)

aries, talk it over with your husband and agree that both of you will vote for labor's candidates; find out who they are and why they have merited support. Get the rest of the family into the discussion, tell them why and give them facts. Then those who have reached voting age, or who will reach it some day, will be able to form a reasonable opinion, rather than one guided by illusion and emotion.

Then when you are sure that your vote is an effective one, go to the polls and mark your crosses. This is how to make the woman's vote count—to double the support of labor for the candidates who merit it.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 425)

we suggest that a very splendid way to convince us that your acceptance was whole-souled would be to get busy real quick and get those splendid wives of yours going strong in an auxiliary, and you may be assured that any assistance that the Jacksonville, Fla., auxiliary can render you in your work will be given freely.

Next must be a rousing cheer, in fact a whole double handful of those cheers, for Jamestown, N. Y. How very splendid to read of their good work. Only one woman who does not see where the auxiliary would be worth joining! Only a few short months ago they wrote asking for advice on how to get going, now almost 100 per cent. The news came through a letter to the JOURNAL from the press secretary of the local, too. My, those fellows must be a splendid far-seeing group, and we believe a group like that will soon be able to convince any one that it is the wise thing to belong. Just give them a bit of time. May we suggest that there ought to come to the JOURNAL some grand advice and encouragement from that auxiliary. We will be looking for it in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

Jacksonville had an enjoyable Labor Day celebration. We gathered at Camp Foster on the beautiful St. Johns river and held an old-fashioned basket picnic. A splendid address, which was also broadcast over the radio, music, dancing; and an hour's entertainment furnished by Brother Massey, of Local 177, assisted by Mrs. Massey, who is an officer in our auxiliary, with many others, many of whom belonged to organized labor, and their families. We have paid money to see far inferior entertainments. Brother and Sister Massey are old troupers and never fail us when needed. Free lemonade

was furnished by one of the grocery stores, and the refreshment committee certainly did an efficient job making it. We owe much to those unselfish folks who labor all day in order that others might enjoy the day set aside for labor. Theirs is a labor of love.

Sister Tolle, of Savannah, Ga., was the guest of the auxiliary and the day will be long remembered by each of them as one of the most pleasant ever spent together because of her presence there. Sister Tolle has done much toward the organization work for electrical auxiliaries and still stands ready to assist in any way possible to bring about that beautiful dream of "An auxiliary to every local union."

May we have some contributions from every auxiliary for our next issue of the JOURNAL? We are beginning to count the lessening numbers between the local unions and the auxiliaries. The number of locals without an auxiliary are lessening and we will not rest until they number the same. It is a possible feat, for we feel sure there is not one local composed of single men, and if such is the case it is possible they don't amount to much.

We are still adding to our numbers. We are having a benefit bunco party on the twenty-ninth of this month. Would be glad if each auxiliary would try to get a letter, even though it be small, in our JOURNAL next month. You don't realize how much it encourages others to make an effort to do something for themselves. How about Canada? Would love to hear something from them.

Will close this by asking that you remember the November election. If you are not qualified to vote, then get that way and vote for those who have been labor's friends for the past year. It might be a bit difficult for some of us to define, or perhaps it would be more appropriate to say, decide which is the most valuable, the donkey or elephant, but if we don't know that, we certainly do know that labor's policy has always been to support our friends and defeat our enemies. Let's not fail this time.

CORA VALENTINE,
President.

SAFE WIRING PREVENTS FIRES

(Continued from page 425)

neighborhood boy do it?

Do you know that long lamp cord extensions are very dangerous?

Here are a few simple rules which, if followed, will safeguard your property and lives:

Secure a licensed contractor to do your work.

Demand a journeyman's union card from the man who does the work.

Refuse to pay the contractor until the work has been passed on by the city electrical inspector. The city of San Antonio maintains an adequate electrical inspection department created for the benefit of those having work done—take advantage of it.

Unscrupulous contractors will not have inspections made in many cases unless it is demanded by those having work done. There are many reasons for an electrical contractor not wanting his work inspected, some of which are:

The use of inferior and unapproved wiring materials. The leaving out of materials essential to safety. Saving workmen's time by not soldering connections, etc.

City inspection will assure the purchaser of getting all he pays for and insures a safe job at no extra cost.

Yours sincerely,
MRS. J. E. GILL,
President.

PARTISANS FEAR SUBJUGATION OF MACHINE

(Continued from page 420)

jobs. The inclusion of non-manufacturing jobs in the case of job gains but not in the case of job losses seems grossly unethical and should not be permitted.

(C) In the third place, at least 12 of the 19 new and growing industries were already in existence before 1920. Mr. Lee has computed the loss in the number of jobs in 19 declining industries by subtracting their aggregate employment in 1929 from their employment in 1919. In computing the alleged 1,123,314 new jobs created by 18 of the 19 expanding industries for the period, he has entirely ignored the fact that nearly 700,000 persons out of this total were actually employed in those industries in 1919. The following figures, printed right beside the 1929 employment figures in the Census of Manufactures, are reported for 1919:

Av. no.
of wage
earners
in 1919

Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	212,374
Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles	210,559
Motor vehicle bodies and parts	132,556
Manufactured ice	30,247
Aluminum manufactures	11,402
Cash registers and adding and computing machines	16,544
Oil, cake and meal, cottonseed	26,766
Aircraft and parts	3,543
Phonographs	28,721
Photographic apparatus and materials	13,465
Asbestos products	3,654
Fountain pens	4,430
Total	694,261

We now see that out of the alleged total of 1,123,314 new jobs created between 1920 and 1930 in 18 of the 19 growing industries, 694,261 were already in existence prior to 1920. The actual increase in employment for these industries was only 429,053—far below the 800,000 loss in jobs.

When we remember that most of the remainder of the 2,250,000 so-called new jobs were obtained either by double-counting 447,000 persons engaged in manufacturing automobiles or by including persons employed in non-manufacturing industries, we find Mr. Lee's argument to be without weight.

(D) In the fourth place, two out of the 18 Census of Manufactures industries were not, in fact, growing industries. While their 1929 employment figures are thrown in and added up with the rest, actually they experienced a net decline in employment, in value of products manufactured, and in number of establishments between 1919 and 1929:

Cottonseed Oil, Cake and Meal Industry

No. of establishments	Value of product	Av. no. of wage earners
1919	\$581,244,798	26,766
1929	298,376,039	15,825
Net change	-22.2%	-48.7% -40.9%

Phonograph Industry

No. of establishments	Value of product	Av. no. of wage earners
1919	\$158,547,870	28,721
1929	96,849,048	14,416
Net change	-64.4% -38.9%	-49.8%

(E) In addition to the fact that cottonseed oil and phonograph manufacturing are declining rather than growing industries, a third industry, the manufacture of photographic apparatus and materials, also showed a minor decrease in employment for the period, although Mr. Lee lists it as providing 12,967 of the new jobs created by rising industries. The number of wage earners in this industry was 13,465 in 1919. In 1929 there were 38.4 per cent fewer establishments in the photographic supply industry than in 1919, but the value of the products manufactured had increased 16.3 per cent. The citation of an industry experiencing a 4 per cent drop in employment in the face of a 16 per cent increase in production is a very sad example to offer as proof that technological improvement does not displace workers.

"A good proportion of the population in the lower income groups can afford to own a car and some people buy even two or three."

We feel reasonably certain that those who own two or three cars are not in the lower income groups, at least not within the scope of our own acquaintances.

"Auxiliary services" and "allied industries are stimulated" (by the automobile industry).

It has also eliminated or seriously injured many other industries and occupations, such as,

Carriage, wagon and sleigh manufacturing
Carriage, wagon and sleigh material producing
Horse blanket and fly net manufacturing
Saddlery and harness manufacturing
Leather tanning, curing and finishing
Tanning materials manufacturing
Whip manufacturing
Blacksmithing
Hay and oat raising
Railroad passenger transportation
Street railway transportation

"Instead of forcing 40,000 printers out of jobs, the linotype actually created work for 100,000 more."

At least some credit for the increased employment in the publishing industry must be given to the greatly increasing demand for printed matter, as a result of (1) shorter working hours, which afford more leisure time, (2) improved lighting facilities which make reading possible to a greater extent after dark, and (3) the popularizing of the use of glasses to aid poor eyesight.

THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL

proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small \$1.00 size.



PRESIDENT MUST LOOK BEYOND TODAY

(Continued from page 408)

nied that the government could do anything to protect the citizen in his right to work and live.

"Today we stand committed to the proposition that freedom is no half-and-half affair. If the average citizen is guaranteed equal opportunity in the polling place, he must have equal opportunity in the market place.

"The economic royalists complain that we seek to overthrow the institutions of America. What they really complain of is that we seek to take away their power. Our allegiance to American institutions requires the overthrow of this kind of power. In vain they seek to hide behind the flag and the Constitution. In their blindness they forget what the flag and the Constitution stand for. Now, as always, the flag and the Constitution stand for democracy, not tyranny; for freedom, not subjection, and against a dictatorship by mob rule and the overprivileged alike."

Expresses Conscience of World

President Roosevelt's speech on international relations at Chautauqua, N. Y., in August, 1936, was not only a beautiful oration, but a lucid contribution to the whole question of the relationships between foreign states. He analyzed clearly the impossibility of psychological and moral isolation. He showed it was impossible to become islanders as far as trade and business went, but he also expressed the conscience of the world in respect to an isolationist policy, in so far as fighting goes:

"We are not isolationists except in so far as we seek to isolate ourselves completely from war. Yet we must remember that so long as war exists on earth there will be some danger that even the nation which most ardently desires peace may be drawn into war.

"I have seen war. I have seen war on land and on sea. I have seen blood running from the wounded. I have seen men coughing out their gassed lungs. I have seen cities destroyed. I have seen 200 limping exhausted men come out of the line—the survivors of a regiment of 1,000 that went forward 48 hours before. I have seen children starving. I have seen the agony of mothers and wives. I hate war.

"I have passed unnumbered hours, I shall pass unnumbered hours, thinking and planning how war may be kept from this nation.

War Is an Enemy

"I wish I could keep war from all nations; but that is beyond my power. I can at least make certain that no act of the United States helps to produce or to promote war. I can at least make clear that the conscience of America revolts against war and that any nation which provokes war forfeits the sympathy of the people of the United States."

In respect to the long view domestic program, President Roosevelt sees clearly the relationship of electric power to human welfare. He visualizes power as common as water, and he reiterates the hope that this consummation can be achieved rapidly

in the United States. Before the World Power Conference delegates, he said:

"Years ago Steinmetz observed that electricity is expensive because it is not widely used, and it is not widely used because it is expensive. Notwithstanding reductions in rates and increase of consumption since his day—which by the way have demonstrated the truth of his words—that observation still holds true. There is a vicious circle which must be broken, and wise public policy will help to break it.

"I still hold to the belief of two years ago, when I spoke as follows: 'We are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing but also for every home within reach of an electric light line.'

"The experience of those sections of the world that have cheap power proves very conclusively that the cheaper the power the more of it is used."

Little men have entered the White House. Under the stress of the impelling forces of the nation playing about them, they have grown larger. When a large man enters the White House, he appears to mature and ripen under these same forces, grows greater in stature and appears to embody in his person the hopes and aspirations of the whole country.

HE SAID YES AND YES AND YES

(Continued from page 415)

"It would appear from this description that Albert Thomas could never have had a minute to himself. The description is not exaggerated, but the conclusion so easily drawn from it is incorrect. He was devoted to his wife and had a happy family life which he intensely enjoyed. He found time to play with his children and to hold long talks with his mother, for whom his affection was deep. He found time, too, to read widely on subjects not directly connected with the work of the office. The cinema delighted him and he was, if not a frequent, at all events a faithful patron of it. He took a keen interest in the French theatre, and was something of an authority on its modern development. How he found leisure for these activities is a mystery. But it was part of his system to do so. 'Always have some other interest than your work,' he said once, 'otherwise your work will master you and you will go stale.' He encouraged his staff to follow his advice, and he found more time to read their novels, or theses, when they were proudly presented to him. Of course he could not always read them at once. They found their place in some category of the enormous piles of books and papers that were awaiting 'lecture.' Weeks or it might be months after the astonished author would receive a typed note conveying carefully qualified praise and criticism which showed that his work had been read."

The book is full of good yarns. Here is the first historic record of Albert Thomas' visit to Henry Ford in Detroit. Here, too, is the story of his great diplomatic triumph in the United States, at a dinner in which Mr. Thomas sat between Samuel Gompers, president of the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor, and Julius Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. At the dinner representation was arranged for at Geneva of an American delegation of observers, which plan was soon approved by Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce. This diplomatic triumph led naturally to America's entrance to the International Labour Conference under Franklin D. Roosevelt.

So a story runs and as it unfolds we begin to see the importance of the International Labour Organization. We begin to see the inner workings of the International Labour Conference and we begin to see it as something more than a great diplomatic instrument which labor effected, and see it as all great institutions—the lengthened shadow of one man.

His full life ends as it began—quite humbly. Albert Thomas died suddenly, probably of overwork, in a cafe in Paris, surrounded by no friends. The only card of identification in his pocket was his paid-up membership in the French Socialist party.

SENATOR WAGNER ON COMPANY UNIONS

(Continued from page 416)

employer only through representatives chosen from among his employees.

In the fall of 1933 a thoroughly reliable study was made which covered more than one-fourth of the total number of wage-earners engaged in mining and manufacturing. An inquiry of this magnitude may be accepted as a fair sample of conditions in industry at large. It showed that only 9.3 per cent of employees are dealing with employers through trade unions, while 45.7 per cent are bargaining on an individual basis and 45 per cent are enlisted in company unions. Less than 14 per cent of the employers embraced by the study are recognizing trade unions.

It is worthy of note that company unions are most prevalent in the largest plants. This means that in the very cases where the bargaining power of the employer is strongest, the worker is least free to improve his own position by unhampered affiliation with others of his kind.

It is also true that these unions have multiplied most rapidly since the enactment of the law which was intended to guarantee to the worker the fullest freedom of organization.

NATION'S CAPITAL BUILDS GOOD LOW-RENT HOUSES

(Continued from page 419)

several items to be added in, right down to a share in the office overhead. The Alley Dwelling Authority does not intend to operate on a subsidy, nor does it intend to subsidize any project. Mr. Ihlder believes that if a subsidy is necessary to enable families to live in decent quarters it should be done by means of relief to individual families according to their needs, rather than as a blanket subsidy to a building project. An honest

summing up of costs into the total includes:

1. Site cost, including legal fees.
2. Demolition of old buildings, contract let to wrecker on bid. (This sometimes pays a profit, depending on salvage value of materials.)
3. Cost of construction.
4. Allocation of proper proportion of office overhead.
5. Maintenance, including repayment of funds amortized over 40-year period; repairs and supervision; taxes; water rent.

Though London Court is the authority's first housing project, it is Project No. 20 on the list. In other alleys which could not be made into courts open to the street, the old houses have been demolished and the area redeveloped to suit the needs of the community. For example, there is Douglas Court.

Property owners on the outer streets of this square frankly admitted they were scared of the alley dwellers—the latter were so tough. It wasn't safe to go into the alley at night. They asked the authority to come in and redevelop it. The old alley houses on this site were particularly squalid. They consisted of two small rooms, one upstairs, one down. Instead of the old shacks there are now handsome concrete block garages with steel window frames and concrete floors. Sixteen garages now occupy the space where 12 houses once stood. An old brick stable in this alley is also being converted into garages, with a paint and sign shop in the second story. The street property owners have promised to take over this entire development when it is finished. There are other projects in the city where alley houses have been demolished and storage garages built; in one of them there is also a repair garage built by the authority.

Three members, appointed by the office they hold rather than as individuals, make up the supervising board of the Alley Dwelling Authority. Chairman is the president of the District's board of commissioners, at present, Melvin C. Hazen. Others are the executive officer of the National Park and Planning Commission, Arno V. Cammerer, and the director of housing of the PWA, Howard A. Gray.

Its small, specialized staff, completely "sold" on the work it is doing, shows a high degree of intelligence and cooperation. Executive Officer John Ihlder, formerly head of the Washington Housing Committee, who has served with similar agencies in Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, supervises general policies and program. Eleven others comprise the permanent staff—an administrative assistant, a land acquisition officer, who negotiates purchases and manages all rentals except the low rental housing; a rehousing assistant (colored) who aids families to find new quarters and manages the low rental housing provided; an accountant, an attorney, two stenographers and one typist, one permanent job superintendent, one temporary job superintendent, an architectural staff of three, of whom two are on

special allotment from other government agencies.

There is one main objective, Mr. Ihlder emphasizes, and that is to eliminate the hidden alley dwellings. Along with this goes the redevelopment of these areas so that they will be an improvement to their respective neighborhoods. Any time private enterprise wants to step in and do the job it is welcome to, he says, but no one else seems to want to start the job at the beginning and "when we have done the difficult work of assembling a parcel of land we are not going to sell it to a speculator at cost and let him do what he pleases with it, perhaps create new conditions as bad as those we have wined out."

The authority has the advantage that it has no rigidly set program; it can acquire property where it is advantageous to do so, and redevelop it in any way that seems advisable. Members of the staff are determined to make the program a success so that the authority will continue in operation at least until its job in the alleys is completed. Much of what they are doing, they frankly admit is experimental. No other city in the United States has a program like this and there are no precedents to guide them. It is a different approach to the problem of slum clearance and low cost housing. The gradual and modest scale of the program gives them opportunity to learn by experience.

They believe that alley slums can be eliminated and redevelopment can be effected under the present methods without, in the long run, proving costly to the District of Columbia, and paying it a great profit in better, cleaner property. They say that improvements in the alleys stimulate property owners along the outer street to clean up and improve their premises. They believe that low-rent housing can be built according to good construction standards, paying union wages, and pay its way without a subsidy. They believe that slum dwellers, provided with better dwellings, have the latent ability to become something more than slum dwellers.

BOYS' WELFARE BILL LESS THAN SODA MONEY

(Continued from page 412)

to balance either public or private budgets at a survival level. In the effort to economize, balance, and "get liquid" we were approaching a point where we would starve in the midst of plenty through the refusal or inability to buy one another's services at fair value.

Hence, even a child will understand that the only solution was "spending to save." Someone had to spend money and raise prices so that the income of the people, and hence their expenditures, and hence business and prosperity, might increase. Private business and banking could not or would not spend, and thus provide income for the people in 1930, 1931, and 1932. The boy will not be particularly interested in the fact that private business frequently spends more

efficiently than government. One hundred per cent efficiency drops to zero when the machine does not operate, and government action with some waste is far more efficient than the inactive business machine of 1932.

The boy's government was forced to invest its cash and credit in spending, production, and business and banking. Such is the investment critics deplore because it will cost the boy \$2.65 per year! If my son disapproves an expenditure which costs him less than one football game he is a piker. Of course he will approve the investment which not only increased income but provided insurance at low cost against riots and disorder which were incipient in 1932.

By the time the boy begins to pay his 1c per day the enormous wastage of idle plant and man power (which has exceeded the existing debt tenfold), and the suffering of displaced and unwanted workers may have faded to a dimly remembered nightmare, but it will still be possible to show him useful structures all over the country which will furnish visible evidence that the investment made

for him by the New Deal produced lasting as well as immediate benefits. There is no doubt but that he will join his father in the wish that many opportunities may appear in which an investment of \$2.65 per year will produce annual income of \$160 and upward, along with increased national wealth, and above all, renewed hope for the future in the average man.

Finally, it occurs to me that he will probably inquire why the present generation did not obligate him for 2 cents per day (twice the actual existing amount) and thereby expedite the process of recovery. He will probably also remark that his annual payment will not disappear, whether it be \$2.65, \$4.27, \$12, or his total tax bill. The cash is still in the country and will provide purchasing power for the recipients. It will be spent and respent for goods and services. The boy will rightly conclude that the price is unimportant if (or unless) he has the price, and that he will be able to extract his own income when the stream of commerce (total expenditures) runs full, but that he has no chance when the stream fails, as in 1932.

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100 pages	2.00

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Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)		1.75
Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)		3.50
Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)		1.75
Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)		3.50
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)		1.75
Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)		3.50
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)		1.75
Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)		3.50
Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)		1.75
Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)		—
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ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 11
TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1936**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
L. O.	110545	111538	52	04507	04808	122	22814	22819	215	764033	764059	335	789954	789961
1	61690	61698	52	920602	921698	122	44854	44858	217	223355	253144	358	676208	676264
1	133342	133353	52	921736	921750	122	277521	277610	217	253123	253144	336	757848	757851
1	156847	156880	53	280501	280540	125	29973	29987	222	109116	109120	338	753451	753460
1	285001	285090	53	202372	202385	125	103501	103602	223	938579	938631	339	116386	116437
1	162268	162750	54	820482	820500	125	107498	108000	224	897310	897336	340	43015	43147
2	169911	170110	54	194232	194250	125	268512	268527	225	770765	770772	340	200619	200622
B-3	FB 1393-1513	54	207057	207064	127	822867	822879	226	225588	22606	340	198751	198764	
B-3	MB 1703-2125	54	351001	351011	129	305264	305268	229	973377	973384	341	284246	284250	
3	AJ 29728-29800	55	163565	163578	129	902369	902381	230	40853	40919	341	644688	644693	
3	AJ 29861-30000	56	187868	187868	131	39093	39093	231	197328	197391	342	760067	760096	
3	AJ 30052-30200	56	508083	503098	131	170339	170352	233	177794	177825	343	844680	844692	
3	AJ 30267-30394	57	250445	133	304421	304436	233	233706	233711	344	763140	763155		
3	AJ 30412-30449	57	318693	318709	135	757721	757740	235	886740	886749	345	294911	294914	
3	AJ 30601-30605	60	39572	39645	136	212668	212669	236	938045	938070	346	681319	681658	
3	EH 472-475	64	13637	13651	136	587339	587400	238	792086	792081	347	112548	112555	
3	EJ 451	64	590856	590869	136	709651	709687	240	217662	241	386643	386643	217823	
3	C 154-210	64	682601	682650	136	987231	987283	241	92351	92790	351	401340	401371	
3	4AP 148-175	65	3676	3678	137	244612	244614	245	277461	277478	353	676208	676264	
3	OA 12116-12183	65	146201	146250	138	890571	890604	255	56909	56912	358	26031	26100	
3	OA 12890-12926	65	291001	291140	139	939158	939199	245	516180	516192	360	239701	239750	
3	OA 13051-13188	66	178819	178831	141	879997	880040	246	765480	765480	363	417558	417588	
3	OA 13266-13267	66	321788	321811	143	406220	406246	247	318694	318714	354	6458	6479	
3	OA 14880-14908	66	655622	655928	145	485567	485510	252	98350	98350	357	222110	222111	
3	XG 70167-70200	67	523100	523112	145	149428	149495	252	272262	272275	357	824686	824752	
3	XG 70376-70400	68	59459	155547	146	609901	609961	254	905273	905277	358	114242	114300	
3	XG 70497-70600	68	155480	241512	146	241512	241522	255	56909	56912	358	202998	203002	
3	XG 70636-70761	68	437027	437043	146	312001	312006	256	516180	516192	360	123590	124055	
3	XG 70801-70910	69	533073	533079	150	684293	684316	257	193705	193705	360	417558	417588	
4	254259	254264	70	773476	773481	151	44750	44750	257	265526	265553	363	509873	509882
5	135261	135499	72	958746	958753	151	101812	102000	259	10824	10831	369	939830	939835
5	702781	702900	73	16137	16200	151	152377	152393	259	169172	169200	370	216222	216262
6	142479	142500	73	22410	22438	151	283501	283527	259	465001	465032	371	897813	897822
6	147001	147027	73	90601	90696	153	989471	989502	259	916829	916873	372	55221	55221
6	165209	165451	76	48036	156	22528	22528	262	164772	164813	372	806622	806654	
7	14770	14781	76	274501	274567	156	235815	235853	262	676862	676910	373	3604	3613
7	118729	118833	76	869988	870000	158	441326	441326	263	817777	817801	375	509873	509882
8	19237	19239	77	189645	189750	159	97025	97071	265	263888	263900	377	543936	543979
8	206701	206792	77	201751	202087	160	21690	21710	267	512779	512785	377	216222	216262
8	133591	133637	77	202789	203250	163	13077	13080	268	4251	4292	382	202998	203002
8	455317	455400	77	282751	282849	163	906413	906459	269	357004	357067	382	545700	545733
B-9	40501	40605	79	109634	109766	164	138751	139600	269	12012	12012	384	4828	4838
B-9	44251	44265	80	716886	716920	164	675626	675900	270	511044	511054	389	219601	219616
B-9	173401	173451	81	125361	125395	166	239591	239592	275	23421	23441	390	281389	281405
B-9	980251	980270	83	65207	65230	166	446971	447000	275	758909	758924	393	610790	610798
B-9	981001	981037	83	157803	157816	166	791226	791325	277	601	651	394	974667	974690
B-9	985441	985500	83	167618	167849	166	459301	459311	277	298355	298400	397	515021	515100
10	246817	246826	84	299709	299780	169	786059	786062	277	294745	294750	397	72046	72047
12	183326	183334	84	350251	350405	173	524825	524825	278	6112	6126	397	789601	789623
14	246362	246371	84	940400	940500	174	2105	2106	280	311106	311106	400	724156	724214
16	146580	146658	86	126751	126880	175	38985	38985	280	958119	958146	401	196082	196087
16	217331	217343	86	684971	685115	175	294118	294128	284	62292	62304	401	637944	637970
17	175863	175873	86	926197	926250	175	936927	936973	291	342463	342480	406	891876	891895
17	270932	271500	87	886141	886153	176	768350	768388	292	144201	144238	407	20428	20436
18	171816	172316	88	664079	664100	180	11091	11100	292	853261	853450	408	149536	149585
18	307564	307630	90	7004	180	25609	25708	293	309334	309347	408	955171	955321	
18	474070	474076	90	111001	111037	180	48882	48893	294	752761	752767	409	20870	20906
21	768993	769000	90	902211	902250	181	353251	353278	295	775918	775926	411	453629	453639
25	66538	66630	90	902211	902250	181	657741	657750	296	771346	771353	411	769883	769944
26	131084	131110	91	757295	757301	183	76851	76851	301	274367	274373	413	41118	41120
26	193633	193712	93	15903	15905	183	25108	251100	302	25931	25932	413	645702	645741
26	464287	464349	93	935296	935306	183	219301	219310	302	290870	290894	413	606171	606207
27	185613	185622	95	310502	310503	184	444683	444691	303	528517	528521	415	762444	762450
28	96318	96330	95	761019	761036	185	197384	197395	304	249285	249299	416	194872	194872
28	129216	129220	96	18693	187455	186	612151	612241	304	059763	059834	416	287251	287284
28	543966	544202	96	212659	212680	190	5332	5362	305	24094	24119	417	147961	147962
30	494009	494033	96	546613	546683	191	778654	778664	306	28270	28272	417	267032	267056
32	773199	773206	97	970895	970897	193	175855	175942	306	930433	930482	418	33121	33130
33	244373	247272	99	48731	48750	193	60984	60987	307	248636	248647	418	108389	108490
34	39987	40000	99	360751	360847	193	612151	612241	308	87988	87990	418	471228	471238
34	86701													

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	MISSING
459	57629	57728	595	70282	70463	722	550110	L. U. NUMBERS
459	234092		595	178385	178435	729	622775	53—202378-381.
460	753965	753967	595	474447	474453	732	63182	64—682471-600.
461	835820	835840	597	779841	779856	732	26733	95—761017.
465	103011	103185	599	24334	24351	734	68221	99—126804-810.
466	62251	62252	601	24938	24961	734	356251	116—37316, 37320, 37322.
466	895101	895160	601	61527		735	760567	175—294121-122, 38974-
467	480516	480522	601	148773	148788	736	967433	984.
468	666492	666495	602	20875		736	235501	211—12337-12340.
470	250328	250337	602	518624	518631	741	218101	233—233703, 705, 708-
471	106	142	604	941604	941643	741	309652	710.
474	5823	5834	610	442920	442921	743	591496	257—193704.
474	16529	16602	610	907141	907180	747	297347	304—249288, 299.
477	996122	996148	613	192919	193416	747	297353	336—37528-530.
479	768612	768672	613	237409	237411	748	794442	340—200006-618.
479	784113	784137	613	453989	453996	748	214181	360—239721-748.
480	248069	248984	615	19871	19888	749	788940	384—4829.
481	169420	169435	617	6743	6768	753	294621	435—130548.
481	196569	196595	617	50468	50483	755	788430	477—996142-144.
482	499019	499020	618	858574	858642	757	238201	483—159296-300.
483	159296	159403	619	482278	482283	757	238220	594—222761.
488	95425	95471	622	584787	584793	758	270316	625—260100.
488	125315	125322	623	729321	729340	758	181830	633—26472.
488	452050	452074	625	260101	260120	758	855632	639—294320.
492	65423	65458	629	64597	64635	761	277106	698—244994.
493	896636	896641	630	760363	760393	761	494327	801—905455.
494	17685	17698	631	16213	16239	762	772667	835—79552-536, 538.
494	88001	88500	633	26434	26473	764	502449	B-837—11505-508, 241720.
494	167961	168000	633	269892	269897	765	2411	B-837—722, 725-727, 730-
494	263251	264065	634	254284	254285	765	299103	734.
497	27328	27341	634	958757	958776	772	756372	840—61801.
499	195173	195252	636	918257	918290	773	13228	861—170712, 713, 717,
499	255406	255411	637	767550	767570	773	788213	719.
500	21461	21463	637	227281	227285	782	930241	876—171311, 313, 315-
500	42671	42750	639	294321	294321	774	791884	317, 322, 327.
500	284251	284285	640	33483	33487	779	790250	889—468309-468313.
501	46904	47081	640	621683	621709	780	219901	923—480306.
501	94980	95010	643	523918	523929	780	295922	934—792931-935.
501	684674	684900	644	9435	9462	780	789537	1072—223998, 224001.
501	717151	717455	644	227281	227285	782	930247	VOID
502	53517	53542	646	757047	757056	783	775618	1—16233.
504	63028	647	972142	972147	784	223681	B-3—BM 1417, 1463,	
504	814153	814162	649	269257	269320	784	468653	2087.
507	506454	506457	650	7087	7118	787	964485	B-3—OA 14879.
508	235674		650	281619		790	363760	B-3—AJ 29734, 30063,
508	421934	421987	656	515341	515368	791	975	AJ 30284, 30303.
509	669521	669527	661	25221	25231	791	1002	D 41, EH 475, OA
515	631981	631985	B-663	38372	38375	792	755817	12182, 13078, 13117,
520	196698	196703	B-663	429496	43062	794	39834	OA 13131, 13136,
520	962482	962503	B-663	273751	273760	794	175712	XG 70547.
521	234378		B-663	589862	589872	796	786675	8—455360, 206723, 785.
521	904971	905021	B-663	833226	833250	798	595823	9—144237.
522	773016	773046	664	674896	674957	800	174850	25—66554, 66613.
526	243901	243903	665	577513	577565	801	260156	28—544086, 108, 178.
526	945890	945900	665	148617	148659	801	905425	34—573635.
528	262612	262678	666	55982		802	237207	40—587997, 183851,
529	186765		666	65289		803	310801	12182, 13078, 13117,
529	815436	815446	666	439774	439789	805	786506	OA 13131, 13136,
530	485857	485865	666	938033	938130	809	228755	XG 70547.
532	279751	279753	669	242068	242073	809	485581	52—94507-94508, 516,
532	43849	43850	671	179284	179322	811	474045	520, 94637.
532	706402	706500	673	663694	663705	817	58219	65—291055.
536	905648	905652	674	243274	243300	817	128172	66—655622, 641, 695,
537	251654	251663	674	262481	262486	817	134762	715, 784, 926.
538	19357	19368	674	364501	364503	818	20136	72—22425, 90659.
539	497588	497600	675	191290	191371	818	177628	83—65215, 229, 167826.
540	14725	14749	675	279152	279156	819	512260	84—299724.
542	242701	242711	676	123016	123021	821	237855	95—761015.
545	28235	28253	677	20180		827	236409	100—26821.
548	791411	791417	677	874043	874068	827	310205	107—604684-685, 694, 696,
549	50559	50680	678	242073	242076	835	79531	700, 712, 714, 723,
551	16806	16810	678	794224	794277	835	226084	728, 729, 731, 737,
552	206277	206288	679	955597	955600	836	229621	754, 771-772, 775,
553	227069	227075	681	521609	521618	B-837	11494	787, 802, 809, 853,
555	561350	561384	681	21039	21043	837	241701	920, 967, 972,
556	29124	29138	682	292813		840	761640	605025, 626, 630,
557	782820	782831	682	771125	771142	840	61802	638, 660, 689-090,
561	66801	66818	683	16764	16776	840	971633	098, 107, 122, 136-
561	189751	189901	683	715382	715428	841	516423	137, 151, 157, 163,
561	904494	904500	684	500332	500345	844	9739	199-200, 204-205,
564	741144	741148	685	634148	634168	844	265732	207, 209, 222, 224,
567	935593	935623	686	429307	429319	846	177018	232, 234, 238, 240,
568	371115	371158	688	25230	25231	846	276289	252, 255-256, 259,
569	21796	21799	688	890871	890878	846	444601	263, 267, 270, 272,
569	23602	23603	689	23440	23474	847	1858	273, 275, 310, 311,
569	204789	204907	689	306912		847	1942	313, 319-320, 322,
571	950483	950487	693	503228	503230	848	661045	324, 328, 330, 341,
573	56310	56311	694	674149	674189	851	931095	390-391, 393-394,
574	24136	24144	698	17701	17714	852	124602	398, 611402-403, 404-
574	28330	28332	698	233399	233400	852	278620	405, 407, 421, 423,
574	150331	150470	698	244993	244997	854	884540	428, 431, 434-435,
575	491195	491210	701	960289	960310	855	247502	437-438, 443.
577	27601	27607	704	160305	160322	855	522240	163—904459-460.
577	484496	484500	707	18016	18023	856	19248	164—675669.
580	72805	72829	707	768194	768214	857	511422	194—278464, 278475.
580	271106	271107	708	163238	163243	858	372751	215—764049.
581	924491	924550	708	500932	500978	858	780274	245—277471, 473.
582	28838	28854	709	89352	89356	859	789130	262—164779.
583	4649	4673	709	210154	210156	861	778346	297—277471, 473.
584	37127	37184	710	487730	487740	861	476741	304—240288, 295.
584	140419	140423	711	5342	5346	861	476741	326—207917.
584	605613	605693	711	995092	995178	861	170711	328—927987.
585	861530	861569	712	583773	583782	862	262965	329—7203-7226.
586	770105	770207	714	229061	229062	862	792739	336—37534-37537.
588	60171	60203	714	784243	784268	863	480863	341—2

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
408—955176.	520—152581, 196700.	840—61802.	100—26818-820.	116—37311.	791—297689-699.	800—168355.	835—79525.
413—41113-41118.	558—95440, 455, 487.	865—55912.	117—294001, 010, 019,	175—226201-226215.	837—11492, 241695, 698-	699.	847—1855.
435—130547.	584—605675.	870—422849.	021, 023, 031-032,	1010—226201-226215.	050, 052-053, 055,	889—22260-268.	953—168672-675.
444—60062.	586—770197.	970—26284.	037-039, 044, 048,	B-1013—5900-5946.	060, 062, 067, 070,	953—168672-675.	1072—223998, 224000-001.
458—860595, 619.	601—148783.	1002—100818.	073, 077, 082-083,	1072—223998, 224000-001.	086, 089, 093,	1072—223994.	1105—178534.
474—5787, 5789, 5797-	610—907173.	1010—226201-226215.	193—175821-830, 834-883,	193—175821-830, 834-883,	60982.	BLANK	28—96318-320.
5800, 5807-5809,	623—729321.	B-1013—5900-5946.	233—23703, 708-710.	233—23703, 708-710.	164—139057-060.		211—12342, 660739-740,
5811-5813, 5817-	636—918273.	1072—223998, 224000-001.	482—499011-015.	482—499011-015.	366030.		269—357004-005.
5818, 5820, 5825-	665—148644, 577544,	1086—29429-430.	583—249473.	594—222752.	674—262465-470.		581—924548-550.
5826, 16541.	595982.	1105—178534.	95—761014-015.				
482—499013-015.	674—243295.						
488—95449.	698—17706.						
497—51035.	714—784249.						
501—46915, 929, 684800,	B-752—2056-2060.						
837, 848, 717345,	755—294626.						
406.	819—512288.						
508—421966, 977, 980.							

OLD AND NEW ECONOMY CONTRASTED

(Continued from page 417)

require at least two types of governmental bodies, the genuinely impartial and the genuinely representative. Many of the functions of government are essentially technical and are best carried out by non-partisan agencies representing no interest group. This is particularly obvious in the matter of collecting information and pursuing technical research. Within the general outlines laid down by whatever degree of general planning is done, the task of providing the right amount of money is a technical one, as are those of adjusting savings and capital creation, regulating international trade, providing economic security, and drafting the technical details of a general plan. All these functions could best be performed by technical agencies, free and protected from the pressures of constituents, politicians or lobbies.

"On the other hand, the possible devices for making industrial policy call for the representation of the interest groups involved. For this purpose, some form of genuinely functional representation would be appropriate.

"The American government today is closer to the sort of functional representation of interest groups appropriate to industrial policy-making than is at first apparent."

SIXTY-FIVE MEMBERS AWARDED PENSIONS

(Continued from page 421)

tained therein it was moved and seconded, that as soon as competent evidence is produced, verifying all statements made, with the application, the pension be granted. Motion carried.

Appeal of Henry Schonberger, of Local Union No. 65, against decision of the I. P. was considered, and after reviewing all the facts in the case it was moved and seconded that the decision of the I. P. be sustained. Motion carried.

Appeal of Local Union No. 103 against the decision of the I. P. was considered, and after reviewing all communications, the facts and all prior decisions, and hearing from a committee from L. U. No. 103—W. J. Doyle, business manager, and J. J. Smith—also a committee from L. U. No. 104—H. H. Litchfield, president, and F. J. Smith, financial secretary and business manager—it was

moved and seconded that the decision of the I. P. be sustained with the following modification: that the original decision of I. V. P. Fennell, on the Boston Elevated Railroad, shall remain in force. Motion carried.

The International President presented to the council the reasons for the removal of H. P. Brigaerts as vice president, and the appointment of J. Scott Milne to fill the unexpired term, and the action of the I. P. was unanimously approved.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the certified audit of the funds of the Brotherhood, as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and had found the report correct, covering the period January 1, 1936, to June 30, 1936. Moved and seconded that the report of the auditing committee be accepted. Motion carried.

The auditing committee also reported that they had gone over the audit of the funds of the E. W. B. A., as made by Auditor W. B. Whitlock, and had found the report correct, covering the period January 1, 1936, to June 30, 1936. It was moved and seconded that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the executive council members attend the meeting of the E. W. B. A. and report to that meeting in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the E. W. B. A. Motion carried.

The International President and the International Secretary discussed with the council the affairs of the Brotherhood and the activities since the last meeting of the council, and discussed fully the situation as to the new amendment, approved by referendum, providing for "B" members. The council was unanimous in the opinion that progress was being made, and that the officers be commended for the manner in which they are handling the various situations. The council then reviewed the activities of the council members on questions handled in their districts, as well as matters handled by mail through the I. S. since the last semi-annual meeting of the council, and it was moved and seconded that all actions discussed be approved. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

M. P. GORDAN, Secretary.

PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE POWER: WORLD ISSUE

(Continued from page 411)

Summary of the Paper on Rural Electrification by Harcourt A. Morgan, Member of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Modern home services depend upon electricity. Yet, for some five and six million of the nearly seven million farm homes in the United States today, water is carried laboriously from well and spring, the toilet is a backyard inconvenience, oil lamps furnish light, there is no refrigeration, and radios are too seldom heard.

A life-time ago could anyone have predicted the transformations that electricity has wrought in industry and in the lives of urban people? It is equally impossible to foretell now what widespread use of electricity in rural districts may, over a long period of years, mean to rural people and to the nation.

American agriculture is confronted with critical problems that widespread rural electrification promises to help solve. They are the problems of: Population distribution, overspecialization, soil erosion, fluctuating prices and production, tenancy, and the decline of agriculture as a mode of life.

Already the electrified home in the country is beginning to restore rural life to favor. Increasing rural consciousness can but result in greater economic stability and in a strengthening of national virility. The achieving of a healthful population balance will be aided.

In farm operations, electricity makes for greater diversified production with less human drudgery. Increased financial returns are possible. Over-specialization may be combated and a better adjustment to markets achieved. Refrigeration preserves food products of soil-conserving pastures and forage crops and thus encourages erosion control and improved farm practices.

Electric-powered farm processing gives the farmer additional stabilizing self-containment. The self-contained farm depends upon a diversified output.

Widespread rural electrification encourages small, scattered diverse industries associated with the products of the areas in which they are located. Hence, there may be more part-time farming without interference to industrial employment. A companionship of agriculture and industry should develop to benefit both. General economic improvement may be expected to encourage home ownership and thus help reduce tenancy.

In the United States, most rural lines belong to distribution systems of private corporations as this type of business organization predominates among electric utilities. The national government is now encouraging greater extension of rural lines by both privately and publicly owned utilities.

Since rural electrification will aid in achieving important benefits, it becomes desirable to look beyond the immediate balance sheet of an individual project and consider the larger balance sheet of rural well-being for the nation as a whole.

I. B. E. W. RING

The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at \$9.00



ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh & Two

Here's another newcomer to this page. Brother Knauf is financial secretary of L. U. No. 86, Rochester, N. Y., so he is in a position to know what he's talking about.

The Battle Cry

Now the fight to re-elect our President has begun,
Let all the members of our Brotherhood bring out their guns;
As guns I mean their mouths to shout,
To tell the world what it's all about,
Because all our members must agree
That a better President he could not be.

Now if every member would only think
How near he was to depression's brink,
I know that they would yell and shout
It was our President who brought them out.
And by telling your friends what he has done
I know his re-election will be as good as won.
So start out shouting with a bang today,
To re-elect our President on election day.

Now let all our members unite as one
And all of them reload their guns
And charge the enemies of today
Who have the nerve to print and say
In the papers they control and own,
About the President and the farmers' loan,
Against everything he has tried to do
To make a better world for you.

A. KNAUF,
Local Union No. 86.
* * *

Speaking of the election, here is a new story that is going the rounds. A workman was walking down the street wearing a yellow flower stuck on a button, in his lapel. One of his friends stopped him and indignantly demanded what he was wearing a sunflower for when he had said he was going to vote for Roosevelt.

"Oh, I ain't changed my principles," said the bedecked one, calmly. "This would be a mighty puny sunflower, but it's a fine daisy and what I say is, Happy Daisies Here Again!"

* * *

The knock, knock! fever is going all over the country. Even the Canadians are getting it. Don't knock, knock each other down in the rush to get your favorites in here, boys!

A Miracle

Knock, knock! "Who's there?"
"Polly," "Polly who?"
"Politician who will remain
True to the promises of his campaign!"

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.
* * *

Knock, knock!
Who's there?
Alec.
Alec who?
Electrician.
Well, tell him to fix the front door bell and cut out that knock, knock stuff!

GEORGE HILL,
L. U. No. 568.

All we can say is, well, well, well! And wait for what Mrs. Sleepy Steve has to say next month.

The Fable of the Peasant, His Wife and the Goat

In Russia there lived a certain peasant and his wife, and their most prized possession was a goat which they kept tethered on a rope close to a deep well. One morning they discovered that during the night some miscreant had cut the rope and stolen the goat.

Looking for clues the peasant closely examined the cut end of the rope. "Ah, ha!" said he, shaking his whiskers and looking as wise as a tree full of owls, "Cut with a knife, I see!"

"Cut with a pair of scissors," contradicted his wife.

"Knife!" said he. "Scissors!" said she. "Knife!" said he. "Scissors!" said she, and well, you know this sort of thing goes on and on and on.

Finally the peasant got good and sore. "Listen, Baby," he said; "one more crack out of you about scissors and I'll throw you down that well! This rope was cut with a knife!"

And "Scissors!" says she, and with that he threw her in the well, and as she was going under he said, "Knife!" and when she came up she said "Scissors!" And as she went down for the second time he said "Knife!" and when she came up again she said "Scissors!" and as she went down for the third and last time he said "Knife!"

Now, as her head was under water she couldn't answer him with her big mouth, so she stuck her hand up out of the water and with her first and second fingers made the exact motions of a pair of scissors!

And the moral of this tale is—but shucks! if you're a married man I don't have to tell you the moral.

SLEEPY STEVE,
Local No. 9.

To the Lineman

Well! I know there is some fire
In a line or two I wrote—
'Bout the man who fixes wire,
But it often gets my goat,

When I think of insulators,
And of motor regulators,
The arresters and the johnny balls;
Yet to mention I've neglected
All the things that he connected,
When a bank of kettles he installs.

When it's wintry cold as blazes,
Then in sleet and snow he phases
With a purple tint upon his nose;
But no other craft or workman
Can cut her in like he can,
In the climate where the tempest blows.

Now! If I was some grand poet,
In a poem I'd let you know it,
That the only kind of medal he ever gets,
For bringing joy and glamour
With pliers, spurs and hammer,
Is a leather one, nobody forgets.

JOHN F. MASTERTON,
I. O.

The Abundant Life

Fortune may smile in tempting guile
To the many constantly trying;
A few come out grinning with a large
winning,
The losers dejected, with sighing.

Life is a chance as e'er we advance,
O'er this rocky road of Time;
On the roll of the dice we shoot for a price,
To win is the "berries" sublime.
In a game of poker, playing a wild joker,
To gambler 'tis fascinating appeal;
Fate it graces a hand full of aces,
'Tis said it is all in the deal.

The flip of a coin to some there's joy in
Deciding the winner of spoil;
But fate has in store for those that seek
more
The fortunes of leisure or toil.

There's many a man trimmed, with ambitions
dimmed
With a "good old sock on the shin."

Fortunes are made in stockmarket trade,
But most those that venture don't win.
A ducat on a pony may sound a bit phoney
To parlay seven races a bet;
But Oh, you sinner, coming out a winner!
You can pay off the national debt.

I'm not so merry to our local secretary
And there's no alternative to choose;
While the horses parlaying I keep on praying
For a hit to defray my dues.

Now this is not "guying," just keep on trying,
To win is the reward of the fight;
Alec's and Pure Simon's can buy their gals
diamonds
And mix with the socialite.

Remarks: One for believe it or not Ripley.
At a certain race track; "IF" the seven
winning horses for the day had been parlayed
on a \$2.00 bet the total winnings would have
reached in round figures the sum of \$118,959,-
424.72 and 9 mills.

That's something worthwhile shooting for!

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

* * *

On Every Job

Just a bit of nonsense,
To shorten a tiresome day;
Just a snatch of song
To cheer us on our way!
A mournful place this world would be
If smiles were never seen;
How dreary life would soon appear,
If none would ever sing!

Just a kindly helping hand,
To lighten someone's toil;
Just a scattering of kind deeds,
Like seeds on virgin soil.
Many would weaken and fall,
But for someone's aid;
And for every good deed we do,
We find ourselves repaid.

R. RUFFLES,
La Grange, Ill.



TELEGRAPH WIRES

They make strange music in the autumn night,
These taunt, harp-tempered strings stretched prairie-wide,
To the vast-fingered wind. With dirges sighed
Incessantly in minors, they incite
To epic dream, bronzed plainsmen with the light
Of conquest in their eyes, trudging beside
Slow-crawling wagon trains; and the fierce pride
Of earth-born mothers, armed with subtle might.

All night the ghostly wagons wind along
The dusk-bound trails, toiling forever West,
Toward the deep-voiced Pacific . . . As they pinned
The plangent copper wire with cross and prong
To cedar poles, little the linemen guessed
That they were tuning harp-strings to the wind.

OTTO FREUND.

From "Wings."

